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TRUTH ABOUT MILLERAND.

HE HAD LONG SCHEMED TO OBTAIN A PLACE IN THE CABINET.

A Capitalist Tells a Story That Shows the "Socialist" in the Light of a Schemer and a Poltroon—The Complete Case Presented.

M. Poincare delivered on May 12 a political speech at Nancy, in the course of which he told to the public an anecdote, known to some for a long time. It concerns the entrance of Millerand into the French ministry.

"During the afternoon of Friday, June 16, one of the best known Socialists, M. Millerand, came to see me, and in the presence of my friend Grosdidier, Mayor of Gommercy, who is present here to-day, on that day, and in my office, M. Millerand said to me openly and loyally, that realizing the gravity of the crisis, his companions desired to assume their share of the work and the danger. He said to me that it appeared absolutely necessary to him, in making up the cabinet, to utilize all Republican forces, and to give a place to the Socialists. He then proposed to me the name of M. Viviani.

"I have a great deal of admiration for the notable talents of M. Viviani, and also for the conservative and strong talents of M. Millerand. But I did not think then, nor do I think to-day, that it is to the interest of the Republican party to ally its interests under such circumstances, with the interests of the Socialist party, which demanded that such antagonistic forces be united in the same cabinet. I replied decidedly to M. Millerand that nothing could bring myself to be the instrument of such a combination, no matter what happened.

"A day later, when I had failed in my attempt at conciliation, M. Waldeck-Rousseau was given the task of forming the cabinet."

This was not forgotten by Millerand and his friends. In "La Petite Republique" for May 14, 1901, Jaures says:

"There is nothing sensational about the matter simply because three days later Millerand entered the ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau."

It is true that the same journal publishes on the second page the following ambiguous note:

"It is possible that in the course of a conversation with M. Poincare, Comrade Millerand may have said that he believed the Socialist party, in consideration of the crisis that threatened the republic, should 'assume its share of the work and the danger,' but it is very evident that Millerand never made the demand with which M. Poincare credits him."

But the evasive communication on the second page cannot stand against the statement of Jaures on the first page.

At all events, it is not three days, but six days after his visit to M. Poincare, that Millerand became part of the WaldeckRousseau ministry. Therefore it was during a week that Millerand publicly offered himself.

We have now sufficient documents to classify the facts.

Millerand, on June 16, offered to M. Poincare his choice of Viviani, or, as is well understood, in the event of his being rejected, then Millerand himself stood ready. June 17, M. Poincare gave up his attempt to form a cabinet, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau was called during a gathering at the Elysee. That VERY EVENING, Millerand wrote in the "Lanterne," which was to appear NEXT MORNING, Sunday, June 18 under the date of Monday, June 19, the following article in which he makes no attempt to conceal his desires.

"A single sentiment, in different quarters of the Republican party stands forth and demands attention. The new cabinet cannot, has no right to be formed otherwise than to preserve and safeguard democracy and liberty as they are AT THE PRESENT TIME.

"All clash of opinion must be sunk: all preconceptions on things and persons must be wiped out.

"There must be but one heart and one soul against the enemy.

"It is to carry out this program, and with this idea that the Minister will rally around his flag and around the flag of the Republic, all his forces of democracy.

"His will be the common work of our party, of all our party. No group, no man will be able to deny him the benefit or the honor.

"Away with vain quarrels. The country wishes no longer to listen to talk. It commands its representatives to forget past dissensions, and to unite for the next struggle. Its sovereign voice will be heard and obeyed.

"For the republican party, for the republican party! This slogan will lead us to battle and to victory."

Sunday, June 18, certain juornals which do not support the socialist party, such as the "Matin," "Le Journal du Peuple," announced the formation of the Waldeck-Rousseau - Millerand Ministry. Thus it was. Millerand, thrown out by M. Poincare, was, or forced himself to be included by M. Waldeck-Rousseau. This is what "Le Journal du Peuple" says under the signature of M. Sebastien Faure, and under the title "The Minister of Liquidation":

"Yesterday at 11 o'clock in the evening, the formation of the ministry composed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau was officially announced. He is president of the council and Minister of the Interior; M. Casimir-Perier, Minister of War; M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Millerand, Minister of Justice.

"In a minute the rumor took shape, and at 1 o'clock in the morning at the moment I am rapidly scribbling this, the news passes for a certainty."

"La Petite Republique' on the same day, Sunday, June 18, but under the date of Monday, June 19 said nothing of the combination. In an account of the visit of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to the Eylsee it declares:

"It is impossible to give any definite information concerning the composition of the new ministry. Not one exact item can be obtained. We do not care to publish current ruomrs as they are too nonsensical to be credited."

The combination of Waldeck-Rousseau seemed an assured thing on June 19, but in reality was second to a scheme to have M. Bourgeois, recalled from La Haye by telegraph, to use his personal influence to form a ministry through a union of the Republicans.

The famous convention of the Socialists in parliament occurred on Wednesday, June 21. Comrade Vaillant has given in this publication the following account of that meeting and it has not been disputed:

"Millerand went to that meeting. He demanded a word. He said that as we had no doubt heard, there had been offered to him, because of the crisis, a place in the ministry. The negotiations to that effect had come to nothing, had broken off, and nothing further had been said to him with regard to it, and it had nothing but a past interest. He was able to say that at no moment in the negotiations had he spoken in the name of the Socialist group, that he had made no bargain, had said nothing and had treated only in his own person."

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, THE WALDECK - ROUSSEAU - GALLIFET-MILLERAND MINISTRY WAS FORMED.

By dogged persistency, a serene audacity and absolute deception on his part, Millerand was a minister.

The case of Millerand and the Lyon's convention: The convention of the Revolutionary Socialist Federation of Seine-Oise held at Neuilly on May 5, and the convention of the Revolutionary Socialist Federation of the Seine, held at the Palace of Industry on May 12, have shown an inclination to be rid of the Millerand affair; the first has cast Millerand off; the second has called upon him to choose between the Ministry and Socialism.

Already Pinard of the Worker's Federation of Revolutionary Socialists of Jura. Yves Lefebvre, of the Socialist Federation of Breton, and many others, voicing what is doubtlessly the opinion of their fellows have experienced a desire to be finished in some way or other with the ministerial "experiment," the root of our bitter dissentions.

It does not matter in what form the resolution may come. It is essential to cast aside the only serious reason of our internal strife. We have often expressed this opinion in this review, as we are convinced that peace will be restored only by an ending of this discussion of the presence of Millerand in power—Hubert Lagardelle in "Le Movement Socialiste." (Bi-monthly organ of the French "intellectuals."

PULLING LAMBS' LEGS.

Sweat-Shops and Slave-Pens Made "American" to Jewish Children.

Four hundred and eighty children of the Educational Alliance English classes gathered in an auditorium at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson street yesterday morning for their Decoration Day celebration. The class is made up of the children of Russian Jewish immigrants and they are sent to this school to get knowledge of English before being sent to the public schools.

The opening hymn was followed with an address of welcome by one of the children David Grablowsky who has been in America only three months. He displayed a fair knowledge of English, and the other participants showed that they had made rapid progress in the mastery of the language. None of them had been int his country longer than seven months. A. S. Solomons, the general agent of the Baron de Hirsch fund, by means of which the Educational Alliance is run, made a short address to the children, in which he said:

"I want you children to adapt yourselves to the conditions of American life and soon learn American customs. I want you especially to revere the American flag, and always remember that it is the only flag but one under which the Jew can live and enjoy the same privileges as Christians. I want you to take home these flags which you now carry, and hang them up in your bedrooms, where you can look upon them every morning when you arise, and always look upon the flag as a symbol of your protector."

Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, then spoke to the children in Yiddish, and told them of the possibilities before them. He explained the meaning of Memorial Day celebrations and other American customs. He told them that everything in the United States was open to them, and that the only office barred to the boys was the Presidency of the United States.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

THEY ARE CARRYING ON AN ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

Growth of the Movement—Condition of the Working Class—Governmental Amelioration—Capitalists Looking for a Millerand.

MADRID, May 15.—The strikes and disturbances in Catalonia have caused much sensation not only in Spain, but on the Continent generally, on account of the part played by the Socialists.

The Socialists, who have become every year more plentiful in the Peninsula, are charged with having aided and abetted the strikes, the labor demonstrations on May Day, the disturbances in Barcelona, and in other provinces, but did not play a prominent part in the recent disturbances.

The Socialists have 258 sections in the provinces, 2 newspapers in Madrid and 11 in the provinces. The Socialists are as yet too much scattered over the kingdom to be a weighty political and electoral force. Their growing importance is, however, beginning to be recognized by the politicians, so much so that it is an open secret that the present Liberal Government, and particularly Senor Sagasta and his Minister of the Interior, Senor Moret, would have liked to find some constituency willing to return to Congress certain so-called Socialists he had in mind.

The working class of Spain have been much agitated of late years not only by the Socialist propaganda, but by suffering and discontent. Ten years ago they revealed their aspirations and their grievances in such imposing May Day labor demonstrations and strikes that the statesmen of all parties, Liberals, Conservatives, Republicans and Catholics, proclaimed the necessity of remedial legislation; and a grand commission, composed of economists of all shades, was appointed to draw up projects to be presented as soon as possible to the Cortes. When the May Day demonstrations declined and strikes became less frequent, in the last years of the nineteenth century, little more was heard of the commission or of remedial legislation and Madrid parties and Parliament became too much engrossed.
became too much engrossed in colonial nad foreign wars and their consequences to attend to the wants and desiderata of the working class. The discontent of this, class, however, grew apace. The necessities of life have grown dearer in Spain, and the most indispensable articles of consumption, bread, meat, petroleum, sugar, coffee, colonial products in general, and clothing, have considerably increased in price during the last decade, especially since the loss of the colonies. Rents in fowns are higher, and salaries and the remuneration of labor have not much improved, while the profits of all the highly protected industries that have become so prosperous under the tariff of 1892 have grown enormously.

This state of things has led the working class to push in all parts of Spain the organization of their trades unions, clubs, associations of every kind. In the province of Barcelona alone the civil authorities report the existence of several thousand unions and associations. The object of all is to foster an "esprit de corps" and prepare means for resistance and for campaigns to improve the condition of the workmen. There are trades that boast of having enrolled tens of thousands of men in their federations, such as the masons, the miners, tailors, the railway and tramway men, and the four classes of operatives in the factories of Catalonia styled "Cuatro clases de vapor," the latter thirty thousand strong. Directly they thought hemselves in possession of sufficient reserves, the trades unions in many provinces started strikes that very often ended in their attaining a little of what they demanded. In most strikes public opinion, the attitude of the press, and the authorities effectually assisted the working class, as their sufferings and embarrassments could not be denied, and a general uprising was feared. The strikes were most serious and prolonged in the mining districts, and in the manufacturing districts of Biscay, Catalonia, Almeria, Murcia, and sometimes even in Madrid, where tramway and railway strikes have been extremely troublesome for the authorities and for the public.

The working class all over the peninsula have shown a constant desire to pursue the realization of their economic social aims apart from the great political parties. The reason of their abstention from the political parties of capital is that they find fault with all politicians, monarchical and republican alike, on account of the inadaquate reforms, social and economic, that they offer, and this explains the visible progress of the influence of Socialism. As to the trades unions and associations, more than half of their members are Socialists. Statistical, data recently published at Madrid and Barcelona show that the Socialist trades unions and federations have increased the number of their members tenfold in twelve years, and they have a press and reviews of their own which keep up an active propaganda and help to collect the subscriptions for taeir reserve and resistance funds. They persist in saying in their press, their meetings, and their petitions "that remedial legislation up to the present has been insufficient, and too much inspired by the fear the politicians have of the employers of labor." The Madrid Governments have in the last two years attempted to stifle this movement. They have made the Cortes vote laws regulating the work of women and children in mines and factories, the night work of both sexes, and the liability of employers in regard to accidents. Other bills will be introduced to create arbitration courts with mixed juries of employers and workmen, to regulate poor dwellings and their sanitation, to establish Sunday closing and to put some limitation in the hours of work.

FRENCH "INTELLECTUALS" SPLIT

The Jaures-Millerand "Socialist" Congress Acts as Does Its Counterpart, the "Social Democracy" in this Country.

LYONS, France, May 28.—The "Socialist" Congress called at the instigation of the "intellectuals" for the purpose of "vindicating" Millerand and misleading the bona-fide class-conscious Socialist movement of France, ended in a split to-day. A resolution was presented declaring that Millerand the minister of Commerce, had placed himself outside "the party," presumably the "Socialist" Congress, by accepting a portfolio in a bourgeois cabinet. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 910 to 286.

The delegates of the "radical" groups, the Allemanvists, et al., thereupon left the hall.

The class-conscious Socialists of France as represented by Le Parti Ouvrier, Le Parti Revolutionnaire and L'Alliance Communiste refused to participate in the so-called "Socialist" Congress. These three bodies outnumber the Jaures-Millerand "parties." Le Parti Ouvrier is very strong in the North of France, while Le Parti Revolutionnaire flourishes in Paris. Thus the large industrial towns, such as Lille, Roubaix and Marseilles are dominated by the class-conscious proletariat of France. In the municipal elections of 1900, when the issue of Millerandism was squarely met the Parti Ouvrier made immense gains, while the "Intellectuals" sustained severe defeats.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

The Smash-up of the Bogus Socialist Congress at Lyons Insures Socialist Solidity.

PARIS, June 1.—The defeat at the Lyons "Unity" Socialist Congress of the resolution declaring that Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, had placed himself outside the Party by accepting a portfolio in a capitalist Cabinet is rapidly clarifying the situation.

Eight Socialist deputies, including Edouard Vallant, who withdrew from the Congress, have decided to organize a new group in the Chamber of Deputies, composed only of Socialists who adhere to the principle of the Class Struggle. Other deputies have notified their readiness to join. The effect of this will be to wreck the last hope of the Jaures-Millerand combination of "intellectuals" and Anarchists to disrupt the Socialist movement of France; it foreshadows the downfall of Millerand, if not of the whole Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet; and it solidifies the Socialist Labor Party of France (Parti Ouvrier Francais.)

The Lyons "Unity" Congress was called by the Jaures-Millerand element, and only a compartively small number of bona-fide Socialists responded to the call. These have all withdrawn.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE SCHOOLS.

Plan to Make Child Labor More Valuable to Capitalists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—A scheme for "educating" the cotton-mill employees of this section has just been announced by the Rev. J. A. Baldwin of the Methodist Church. He has declared his purpose of resigning his ministerial duties, in order to assume the management of a proposed textile and industrial school for mill operatives, in connection with which a cotton-factory is projected. Here it is proposed to give a thorough textile education to those cotton-mill hands who have already learned their work, but are desirous of becoming more skilled. The promoters say those who work in the mill will be employed about six hours per day, and during the remaining portion of the day they will devote themselves to the regular literary studies of a high school.

Several cotton-mill men to whom this scheme has been presented have signified their belief that it is practicable. They especially endorse the textile part of the "education."

Mr. Baldwin has made a special study of the conditions existing among cotton-mill operatives, among whom he has labored for several years as a minister, and he is considered eminently fitted for the work which he is projecting, which is to make child-labor even more profitable to the capitalists than it now is.

METAL WORKERS "UNION"

PLAN TO AMALGAMATE ORGANIZATIONS OF ALL METAL TRADES.

Have No Fear of the Trust—It Is "Under the Watchful Eye of the Ruler of Nations"—Gems from the Fakirs' Speeches.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—A plan to maalgamate all the organizations of men who work in metals is being considered at the national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel and Tin Workers which is now in session here. Exactly what is being done or has been done has not been made public. It is said that a proposition will be made to the American Federation of Labor to take the matter up. The amalgamation would include every metal trade—machinists, pattern makers, moulders, blacksmiths, metal polishers, brass workers and other trades as well as the iron and steel workers.

Another question which is being considered is the methods to be pursued to bring all the skilled workmen employed in the plants of the Steel Trust into the Amalgamated Association. So far as can be learned, nothing definite has been decided. Under the rule of the Amalgamated Association all the mills under the management of a single corporation must be "union" if the company employs "union" men in any of its plants. This rule is said to have been allowed to be a dead letter for several years.

The association has adopted a resolution indorsing the machinists' strike now in progress in the plants which are members of the Metal Trades' Association.

The association met on Wednesday and President Shaffer made a speech in reply to certain statements of President Schwab of the Steel Trust regarding the effect of "unions" upon the workingman. President Shaffer's remarks bore chiefly on the statement said to have been made by President Schwab before the Industrial Commission, to the effect that "unionism" tended to suppress individuality in the shop. He also declared as follows:

"We fear not the trust, because, after all, organizations and combines, whether of individuals, enterprises, commodities, or capital, are under the watchful eye and guardian hand of the Ruler of all nations and Moulder of all destinies. In anything, we demand above everything else that the producers of wealth and the possessors of wealth be placed together on a common level, that one hand clasp the other and that they make up."

The principal speech at the opening of the convention was made by W. C. Davis, vice-president of the Fourth district, who said in part:

"You have assembled here to formulate scales of prices for the different trades represented in our association, trusting that our deliberations will be mutual, that we shall be conservative in our actions as we have always been in the past. All we ask is a fair share of what we produce, fair day's pay for an honest day's work.

"This will enable us to educate our children to become loyal American citizens and to prepare ourselves for old age. This is becoming more necessary now than it has been in the past. Owing to the introduction of improved machinery the men are required to work faster than our fellow workmen across the salt water; hence an old man is not wanted in the factories of this country. The workmen of America, it is admitted, work faster, manufacture and produce faster than they do in foreign countries, and more than that, the American workingmen fill the cemeteries faster on account of fast work and long hours.

"Eight hours' work in American factories is sufficient for any ordinary man, and to that end we must all aim, and to accomplish that we must have a thorough organization of our trade and a continued eight-hour agitation in the labor movement. The eight-hour workday is becoming extremely necessary in the new century, as all the great manufacturing establishments are being consolidated into trusts.

"The three great concerns, United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company, have purchased all the mills of the country of any consequence, and they will undoubtedly close the smaller mills and centre their work to the best equipped plants that can make the most profit, and those mills will be crowded to their fullest capacity and the workmen will be compelled to strain every nerve and muscle to make up the tonnage for the smaller mills that remain idle, thus enabling the manufacturers to reap a harvest and become multi-millionaires, like Andrew Carnegie, in a few years, while their employes are compelled to operate the mills on the Sabbath day for merely enough to keep their families as their share of the profits for the long hours of labor.

"The American workmen are entitled to more than just a common living in this glorious country, the land of the free, where they are so patriotic as to offer their lives for the sake of their country, and have responded to every call that has been made by any President for volunteers.

"The three great trusts that have been formed in iron, steel and tin are the controlling power now in the market of the United States. They have organized for the purpose of making a uniform price for their commodity and to prevent the keen competition in bidding for business, as it has always been thrown in the teeth of the laboring man, especially in our business, that competition was so close that it was necessary to make a reduction in the wages of the employees, this being the case of the organization of the big billion dollar steel trust. More capital represented than there is in the Treasury of the United States means a good thing for the manufacturer.

"If an organization is good for them and they are allowed to organize and fix a price on their product so as they will be able to make enormous profit, then why is not an organization of our trade, representing labor, just as legitimate as the other when we are organized for the same purpose to prevent the keen competition in wages from non-union men, and put our labor on the market and demand an equitable rate of wages for that labor? There should be no objections from the big combines against their employees for following their own example to organize for their own protection.

"While we are organized I do not believe in being stubborn and radical in our demands, but to be fair and reasonable and meet our employers in an intelligent and business like manner, study the market and its surroundinges, and for our organization and all other labor organizations to make any rapid advancement in building up our unions will be by education and careful study of market conditions and by the financial statements that have been given to the public through the press, showing millions of dollars' profit divided among the shareholders of the steel, iron and tin trusts. There should be no great difficulty in the convention fixing a reasonable scale of wages that will be acceptable to the manufacturers."

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

How Evolution Works Relentlessly Against It.

There can be no longer any question as to whether and how private property is to be preserved in the instruments of production; the only question is what shall, or, rather, must, take its place; it is not a question of making an invention but of dealing with an actual fact. We have as little choice in the matter of the system of property that should be instituted, as we have in the matter of preserving the existing one, or throwing it overboard.

The same economic development that propounds the question: "What shall be put in the place of the system of private ownership in the means of production?" brings along the conditions that answer the question. The new system of property lies latent in the old. To become acquainted with the former we must turn, not to our personal leanings and wishes, but to the facts that surround us.

Whoever understands the conditions that are requisite for the present system of production knows what system of property those conditions will demand when the existing system of property ceases to be possible. Private property in the instruments of production has its roots in small production. Individual production makes individual ownership necessary. Large production, on the contrary, denotes co-operative, social production. In large production each individual does not work alone, but a large number of workers, the whole commonwealth, work together to produce a whole. Accordingly, the modern instruments of production are extensive and gigantic. With them it is wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. Once the present stage is reached by large production, it admits of but two systems of ownership.

First, private ownership by the individual in the instruments of production used by co-operative labor; that means the existing system of capitalist production, with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the capitalist; and,

Second, ownership by the workers in common of the instruments of production; that means a co-operative system of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products, and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which, under our system, they are deprived by the capitalist.

To substitute common in the place of private ownership in the means of production, it is this that the economic development is urging upon us with ever-increasing force.

The End Near—Pall-Bearers Arrive.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 29.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and C. I. Kidd, president of the International Union of Amalgamated Wood Workers, have arrived here. They will lend "assistance" to bring about a settlement in the pending labor trouble. Their particular attention is directed to the grievance of the wood workers and molders at the National Cash Register factory.

Gompers said:

"I am here to do all the good I can. I do not know exactly what is needed, but I expect to confer with the National Cash Register people. Until then I cannot say what I will do. Mr. Kidd will look after the troubles of the wood workers."

It is said that Gompers will advise with both sides, but will not take direct action toward settling the strike of the molders and metal polishers.

His presence and that of Mr. Kidd is looked upon as a significant and likely to result in a speedy settlement.

TRIALS OF THE WORKERS.

SUICIDE, MISFORTUNE, AND PHYSICAL INJURY, THE TALE OF A DAY.

Musician Cuts His Throat—Could No Secure Engagement—Workman Too Poor to Bury His Boy—Hurt in Mine Explosion—Crushed in Erie Shops.

John E. Lundstrom, of 129 East Sixty-third street, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had had much bad luck for years and had often talked of suicide. He married his wife eight years ago in Sweden, and shortly after the marriage she died in his arms. He came to this country with a married sister. They lived for a time in Boston. Lundstrom was a 'cello player, but he finally lost his job in the orchestra in which he was playing and he and his sister came to New York.

Lundstrom decided to become a soloist, but he couldn't get engagements, and at last he was offered a job as 'cellist in a summer orchestra. The orchestra began it's concerts last week, but without taking Lundstrom. He went to bed about midnight Sunday and cut his throat a few minutes later.

TOO POOR TO BURY SON.

The case of Oscar Jacobson, the 13 year old boy who was killed while jumping from a Jefferson avenue butcher's wagon during a runaway accident at Jefferson avenue and Ormond place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, revealed a pathetic chapter of family history when his father, Charles Jacobson, called at the coroner's office yesterday.

The father said the boy was the sixth member of his family removed by death during the past few years. The mother died some years ago. About twelve months ago the father and son hired a furnished room at 1,161 Fulton street and had lived very happily there up to the time of the accident.

Mr. Jacobson said the boy was all he had in the world and his sudden death was a shocking blow. He added that he was too poor to bury the little fellow and it is probable that unless some kindly disposed citizen extends help the boy will be buried by the county.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 3.—By an explosion of gas at Spencer's mine, Sunmore, this morning, Edward Hughes, mine boss; James Tighe, and an unknown Italian laborer, were burned. Hughes and Tighe may die. They were going through the old workings when the explosion occurred.

CRUSHED IN ERIE SHOPS.

Charles Erwin, 38 years old, of 206 Second street, Jersey City, was severely crushed yesterday forenoon while repairing an engine in the Erie machine shops. He was caught between the engine and tank. His injuries are serious. He was take to St. Francis' Hospital for treatment.

ORDERS SQUATTERS TO MOVE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—E. H. Harriman, the New York railroad magnate, has bought the Josiah K. Mead tract consisting of hundreds of acres of wild land west of Tuxedo.

It is now inhabited by squatters. Mr. Harriman has ordered the squatters to vacate and he will improve the land for park purposes.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Convicts Prodded By U. S. Bayonets to Build Canals.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—After a preliminary discussion in this city in which various Western lawmakers took part, Elwood Mead, of the Irrigation Bureau, appearing for the Government, the Congressional delegations of Nebraska and Wyoming have issued a call for the consideration of matters touching irrigation and public lands. The real deliberations are to take place at Cheyenne, Wyo., on June 20, and Congressmen will be present from Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska set forth his scheme for the employment of State and federal convicts in building canals and reservoirs in the arid lands of the West, and suggested that the prison labor be guarded by United States troops who would thus be given employment in time of peace. The workmen also would not come into competition with "organized labor."

Mr. Mead expressed disapprobation of the United States taking up the burden of irrigation directly, believing that the initiative should come from the States expecting benefit. The opposite view was taken by George Maxwell, Secretary of the National Irrigation Congress. He was empowered to draw up a bill for submission to Congress setting forth his plan, the same request being made of Mr. Mead. The two propositions will be laid before the conference at Cheyenne.

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THE SANFRANCISCO STRIKE

DEMAND FOR UNION RECOGNITION RUN INTO THE GROUND.

How P. H. McCarthy, Democratic Office Holder and "Labor Leader" Was Utilized for the Purpose by Mayor Phelan—ASympathetic Strike Sidetracked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 24.—The strike of the waiters and cooks which has been on since the early part of May and which now embraces several hundred bakers, besides other strikers, viz., carriage workers and helpers, blacksmiths, metal polishers, frame workers, numbering, all told, about 2,000 men, looks very much at the present writing to prove, as the history of most strikes that have assumed or threaten to assume respectable proportions, have proven, disastrous to the strikers.

The keynote of the present strike is "union recognition."

There are a number of employers' associations banded together to defeat the aim and purpose of the trades unions, viz., the unionizing of the shops. Their position can be stated substantially as follows: "We are willing to concede, we have conceded all they ask in the matter of wages and hours. There are subjects which a union may legitimately undertake to regulate between employers and employees; we will not unionize our shops, stores and restaurants nor will we allow any one to say that we must not employ non-union men. On this subject we are absolutely united and on this subject we will entertain no proposition of arbitration. It is a right which we will not surrender. It cannot be arbitrated."

It is not generally known who are the principal individuals composing the employers' associations.

Their work is being done incognito and secretly. They have chosen an attorney M. F. Michael as spokesman for the organization.

Should the strikers win they would be in great luck for the reason that the pure and simple unions of San Francisco are lousy with labor fakirs and political crooks and the honest rank and file are to put it mildly, between Charybdis and Scylla, or the devil and the deep blue sea.

A complete record of this strike would prove an intersting and instructive study in politico-labor fakirism besides an unswerable argument in support of the contention of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., that the pure and simple union policy of "no politics in the union" is an absurd and ridiculous farce.

P. H. McCarthy, a notorious labor fakir and political crook, is the key to the proper understanding of the present conflict between the workers and their masters.

This labor lieutenant of the capitalist class at the present time, holds a political job as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commission, a gift of Mayor Phelan.

This was as a reward for the services rendered by P. H. McCarthy in so manipulating the Building Trades Council of which he is President, that the New Charter, which Mayor Phelan was anxious to see adopted by the electors, was endorsed by that labor-political machine.

In addition to this during the last municipal campaign, the San Francisco "Examiner" published a long communnication from McCarthy eulogizing Mayor Phelan and calling upon all workingmen to support him for re-election mentioning in true labor fakir style that Phelan was a staunch friend of the working class, etc., etc. This, in spite of the fact that the Mayor of San Francisco is considered one of the largest property holders in this city besides being a pliant tool of the capitalist class, of which he is a member, as well as being a crafty politician of the Democratic faith.

The capitalist class in anticipation of an epidemic of strikes during President McKinley's visit, again made use of its chief Labor Lieutenant by appointing McCarthy on the Presidential Reception Committee of which he was appointed President, realizing that with McCarthy so placed the members of the Buildings Trades Council would be held in check from any desire to go out on a sympathetic strike and in this manner prevent the strike from assuming a general character, thereby weakening it to a great extent.

So far they have succeeded, but not, however, without exciting considerable suspicion that P. H. McCarthy is being utilized to do the dirty work of the organized enemies of the working class.

Considerable jealousy exists among the leaders of the organized scabbery, and as a result exposures in the capitalist dailies are becoming frequent.

Among them is one in reference to Jefferson D. Pierce, who, as organizer of the Federation of 'ell is the chief director of the present strike; and, as such, has incurred the enmity of McCarthy, for reasons that can be readily inferred from the malodorous record of the latter. The folowing statement made by Louis Chester, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council, and which appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner" of May 14th inst., explains itself:

"The situation is serious and may result in a temporary reaction of our present prosperity. Then ormal growth and progress of legitimate trades unionism will be checked in the same ratio as our industries are injured by ill-advised strikes—the result of erratic agitation. It is to be regretted that the cause of united labor shall suffer because of the errantry of one or two irresponsible agitators, and it should be fully understood that the old and reliable trades unions are entirely blameless and not in any manner responsible for the present critical conditions which are confronting San Francisco's industrial economical world.

"Most of the blame for this unwise labor disturbance when traced down to its original source falls on the head of Jefferson D. Pierce, who, through irony of fate, holds a commission from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as 'General Organizer.' Mr. Pierce came to San Francisco in January last, and, as he had drawn down a stipend from the federation of $410 for his organizing expenses in Los Angeles during the month of December, 'he just took a little much needed rest' and then proceeded to recite his stereotyped speeches for the benefit of the workingmen of the city at a rate of $10 per charter. It was easy. Restaurant employees and other miscellaneous trades all sent for charters—that magical instrument which, according to Pierce, can in less than twenty-four hours radically change economic conditions that have existed for several decades. Higher wages, shorter hours, stringent regulations immediately when the charter arrives—all these Pierce promises for $10 only; it was cheap, and the roll of the embryo thing which was so erringly called a union swelled into thousands and the head of the man of many promises swelled also. His first attempt to deliver the goods took place on the 1st of May, and of course resulted in a failure. The effect of this failure is what may prove disastrous to both the unions and the industries of San Francisco.

"Mr. Pierce is not an organizer; he is a disturber and interloper and a meddler. He has tried hard to disrupt and ruin some of the best labor organizations in existence; he has promised to put the Building Trades Council out of business; he has attacked the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and most shamefully abused its officers, and he it was who urged the machinists of the Union Iron Works to 'cinch the Scotts' by striking some three weeks ago and prevent the launching of the Ohio if the demands were not acceded to; and it was this man Pierce who on the same occasion so ardently expressed the hope that President McKinley and Irving M. Scott would be the only persons present at the launching of the battleship Ohio. But such expressions and actions do not represent the sentiment of the organized workingmen of San Francisco. It is a strange and foreign voice that represents nobody and which has absolutely nothing to lose. The organized mechanics of this city are as loyal and patriotic as the best American citizen in any community. True trades unionism is marching behind the Stars and Stripes and should not be confused with a Piercean product that wabbles behind the red flag and keeps time to the funeral march."

Mr. Pierce, when shown the statement of Mr. Chester last evening, said: "Such a statement is beneath notice. I have nothing more to say."

In the light of these exposures and criticism on the part of the mis-leaders of labor, it is highly amusing to read communications or statements that appear in the capitalist dailies signed by "Kangaroo" secretaries and "business" agents of the antiquated labor(?) organizations, harping on the magnificent display of solidarity on the part of organized labor.

It is needless to add that these "Kangaroo" secretaries and "business" agents are drawing handsome salaries and that they hve no use for a bona fide trade and labor organization like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The strike goes merrily on, and if the strikers do not win it will not be because they are not being played and their legs pulled by a crooked and parasitical gang of labor fakirs as ever drew salaries.

Down with the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and the freak pure and simple organization with its policy of "no politics in the union." Onward with the Fighting S. L. P. Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The Labor Fakir must go.

Wireless Telegraph Concern.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Northwestern Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Joseph S. Schwab, 84 Lasalle street, is a chief stockholder, has sprung into existence from its parent company, the American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company. Articles of incorporation permitting the new company to operate in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, in the northern part of Michigan, and in Arizona were taken out yesterday at Phoenix, Ariz. The capital stock represented is $5,000,000.

The patents of the promoters are said to cover the dot and dash system and are improvements over anything that is claimed for the Marconi system, which Mr. Schwab says is only operated in the United States through the courtesy of his company. The parent company is said to have in successful operation a wireless line extending from Yokohama to Corea, a distance of 500 miles overland and water.

The Clevedand and Buffalo Steamship line has applied to Mr. Schwab for a line to connect Milwaukee and Grand Haven. This line will be in operation by June 4.

Jobs for Fakirs.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—The committee on public health and safety reported to the house at Hartford a barbers' license bill. It provides for a commission of three to be appointed by the governor, the members of which shall have been residents of the State for three years, and who shall have followed the trade of a barber for five years. They shall receive $5 a day for actual service, and three cents a mile for travel. There shall be four examinations a year by the commission. All barbers who are now following the trade at present shall file an affidavit with the commissioners, that they are barbers by trade and competent to do the work of their trade.

They shall pay one dollar for a certificate, and hereafter barbers to secure a certificate must be examined by the commissioner. They must have either studied in a school for barbers or practiced work at the trade for three years before securing a license, and must be at least 19 years of age. The fee for examination is $5. The commission has power to revoke any license. A penalty of not more than $100 is provided in case of one working without a license and in the event of a boss barber employing such person.

20TH CENTURY METHODS

USED BY PUMP TRUST IN DEALING WITH MACHINIST STRIKERS.

Import and Lodge Non-Union machinists in Their Building—Carey and the Mis' Laders of Labor "Jollied" by Republican Mayor.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—The machinists and their helpers who were locked out on the 18th inst. by the Blake Pump Works (in the Pump Trust), are still under the delusion that they will win their battle with the capitalists who, unlike the organization(?) of which the machinists are members, use twentieth century methods in attaining their ends.

The machinists have secured new headquarers in Lasalle Hall, on Second street opposite the new Registry of Deeds building, about five minutes walk from the pump works.

The men congregate there each day and discuss their chances of sharing in some of those 50,000 "Golden Hours" which were promised them by Jas. O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, in a speech recently delivered by him at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Each day since the beginning of the lock-out the "union" has had pickets stationed in the vicinity of the works, who have in several instances succeeded in turning away a number of non-union machinists.

The men have been orderly and have kept away from the premises of the company, except when sent out to do picket duty.

Armory builder weeping Jeems F. Carey, of the Social Democracy, and several other misleaders of the working class, addressed the machinists here and in Boston, urging them to stay out until the company granted the demands of the union.

Last Thursday a committee appointed by the "union" called on Mayor Dickinson, a Republican, and asked for police escort to the works; but like all men of his kind he jollied the committee along by stating that according to newspaper reports the men all over the country were orderly and that no violence was reported, and he could not see why the body of men of which the committee were members, could not get along without police protection.

But the company had eight policemen at the works two hours before the men left their headquarters on Cambridge and Third streets, to draw the wages due them.

Negotiations are now going on between the allied trade unions, that will probably terminate in having the men employed in the iron, brass, and other departments come out in sympathy with the locked out machinists, which they probably will do, as it is understood that they have grievances of their own.

While the machinists have been busy one way or another the company has not been playing the part of "Rip Van Winkle," but on the contrary has been wide awake.

It has succeeded in securing a large number of non-union machinists, machinists' helpers, and lathe hands. It has converted a new brass shop that was near completion when the lock-out began, into a first class hotel, where the non-union men are housed and fed.

Carpenters and plumbers have been busy for the last two weeks dividing it into separate apartments (sleeping and eating) and laying steam and water pipes.

The rooms are lighted by electricity and heated by steam and are high in ceiling and spacious.

In the rear of the building, which is only one story high, there is a first-class washroom fitted up with large mirrors, new washstands and towels.

In the kitchen can be seen bread, cake, pies, etc., also groceries and provisions in great quantities.

There are eight or ten large tables in the dining room, each about fifteen feet long, which are covered with large white table cloths

The bedrooms are fitted up with cots—of these the company has purchased 150.

It has also purchased a number of cooking utensils, together with plates, cups, knives, and forks.

They have also secured an upright mahogany piano, which is set up opposite the kitchen, in the dining room, to be used by the non-union men who will put up at "Hotel de Blake."

The pianist should be careful not to play "There is no Place Like Home, Sweet Home," or the men will proobably stampede.

The company has secured the services of several cooks, and a number of girls to wait at the table, wash dishes and make beds.

Mr. George de Laval, who is superintendent stated to the writer that he intended to keep on hiring men until the places of the men that refused to return are filled.

He stated that the men whom he has secured are competent workmen and that the company will treat them fairly and give them full protection.

He also stated that at least 50 of the locked-out men would return to work on Friday and Saturday as they have asked to be reinstated.

A number of the men have secured work elsewhere.

Mr. de Laval also stated that in spite of the fact that the union has succeeded in stopping non-union men, the company will manage to fill all orders.

The union succeeded in having about 150 men return to Lowell last Monday, and succeeded in keeping out over 100 the first day of the lock-out.

Mr. de Laval also stated to the writer that his company employs 1,400 people, and that they have a weekly pay-roll of $25,000, and that he believed that the men who were locked out received a "fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

When asked how many men went out, he stated that there was 665, and that 285 returned on the following Monday.

Subtract 285 from 665 and it leaves 380 men out, and as I counted 400 men who received their wages last Thursday, 400 must be about the correct figure, as stated in last Saturday's issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The men could be easily counted, as they marched in double file from their headquarters.

The capitalist papers have stated that there are 700 men out at Blake's.

A NICOTINE TRIO.

Louis Weiner, Tom Tracy and Henry Abrahams,

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—That story sent from here in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 16th is very interesting. But that comrade who wrote it did not complete it. He should have given a short history of those three men whom he mentions, namely, L. Weiner, Tom Tracy and Henry Abrahams. To complete the story I will fill in what he omitted.

This L. Weiner is one of three brothers who are members of Union 97. All three are willing to be leading fakirs. There is Sim; he has as yet not made a success as a fakir; Jonas was turned down by the Tracy gang; and last but not least there is Louis Weiner, who every now and then attempts to play the role of leading fakir, but who only fires the balls that others make. He has for the past thirteen years tried to be a factor in the Boston labor movement, but being an unusually ignorant man he can never come on top as an A 1 Labor Fakir, so he is content to act as the tail to Tracy's dog.

This Louis Weiner was in trouble at one time. Whether it was with his own money or the money of the union or the money of a lodge of which he was an officer, I do not know, but he was in trouble over money matters. So in order to raise money he went home and ground up a pint of dried green peas mixed it with a gill of salt water and swallowed the dose. After having done that he let out a yell which brought up the neighbors who asked him what he had done. When they saw him vomiting green he replied that he was in financial trouble owing to playing the races, and that he took a dose of Paris green. A physician was called at once who examined the man and declared that there was "no danger, as green peas and salt water does not kill." But the dodge had its effect. It called the attention of the cigarmakers that Mr. Weiner needed money. So they scraped together some few dollars for him on the promise that he would swallow no more green peas.

The second character is Tom Tracy. This Tracy is one of the vice presidents of the C. M. I. U. of A. A hidebound fakir; a fakir when he was a councilman, a fakir as a trade unionist. The question has already been asked: "How did Tom Tracy ever become prominent in the pure and simple movement?" and no satisfactory answer has ever been given. Everybody recognizes that what he knows about the labor movement will not hold him over from Saturday night until Sunday morning. But as an instrument he was very useful. So in the hands of John F. O'Sullivan, Frank K. Foster and Frank McCarthy he was the man to do the work for the gang.

His work in New York during the Upman strike is well known. How he came on and helped the men lose a strike that could be won without him. But when strikes are won there is no need for junketing trips over the country to boycott "the scab firm," and Tracy knows that. So his reward is the label Committee.

The last named of this precious trio, Henry Abrahams, is a character that must be known to be appreciated. About five feet in height, weight about 105 pounds, high cheek bones, big nose, small black eyes, containng all the trickery that can be put in a body of his size, ready to lick the feet of his foe if there is a job or dollar in it, or to turn on his friend for the same reason.

This man has been a factor in the New England pure and simple trades union movement for the past twenty years. At one time he was a prominent member of D. A. 30, K. of L., fighting the C. M. I. U. of A. in Boston, charged by the Boston cigarmakers with underhand work in the interest of the K. of L. which at that time was fighting the C. M. I. U. of A. all over the country. He is now and has been for several years the corresponding secretary of Union 97 holding office as an "anti-Socialist" under the anti-Socialist rule, and continuing in office under Socialist rule as a "Socialist," ready to change his color with every change of the wind and at all times acting as spy and informer for the Tracy gang. Whenever a victim was to be found in order to strike terror in the hearts of the timid members, who like to kick against the order of things, Henry Abrahams is the man to do it. When a man is to be hounded for checking some pet scheme of the gang, H. Abrahams is the man to do it. In fact, if there is anything to be done which should not expose the leaders, Henry Abrahams is the man to do it, and, in return for it, they keep him in his $20 a week job. At all times a lickspittle of the Tracy gang and shedding tears and calling on God to have mercy on his family when his job seems in jeopardy. In fact he reminds me more of Uriah Heep than any man I have ever met.

ONE OF No. 97.

ELEMENTARY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM

The following books are endorsed by the National Executive Comittee of the Socialist Labor Party, and cover the whole field of Modern Scientific Socialism:

What Means This Strike? Reform or Revolution, The Bull Pen, Socialism, The Working Class, The Capitalist Class, The Class Struggle. The Socialist Republic, Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science, Teritorial Expansion, The New Trusts, Taxation.

Five cents each. Catalogue free.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

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OVERWORKED EXPRESSMEN

THEY LABOR FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

Their Pay Only $50 a Month—Must Drive Fast, and Stand the Consequence If Arrested—Tom Platt and His Income from the Men.

A DAILY PEOPLE reporter in an interview with some of the express men of the city obtained the following evidence of the inhuman manner in which this portion of the working class is treated by the parasites that live and grow fat from their labor.

One employe of the Dunlap Express Company, in reply to questions, said:

"Well, I'll tell you. At times we have a rough spell of it. This is during the busy season. We are worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the next morning. Don't forget that we are worked hard at all times, never knowing at what time of night we will arrive home to our families. But it is the manner they use us after the busy season is over that rubs against the grain.

"Then we are laid off with a recommendation, giving us the privilege of looking for another boss."

"What wages do you receive, and are there any taxes that you have to pay?" asked the reporter.

His answer was that the drivers receive $9 and $10 a week, and helpers $6 a week. In the office the helpers are called "wagon boys," but some of them have sons that are young men.

"I suppose you mean by taxes what we have to give up from our pay? Well, we are oftentimes charged with the loss of packages which are never placed on the wagon, and by this means I have seen times when our pay looked like 'thirty cents.' We also have to furnish bonds and suits."

At this point the man became somewhat afraid that he had said too much, and said:

"I hope you will not put my name in your paper, for they'll bounce me."

After being assured that in no case would any information be given that would lead to his identification, he continued:

"When we return to the barn at nine o'clock at night, we are given a load to Tremont or Morrisinia, and then we meet with men in those high toned districts that have never done a days work in their lives, and they complain how hard we drive the horses and threaten to get the Bergh Society after us. The fact is, if we don't hustle the mules, we are told that we take too long to deliver a load, and are given a chance to take things easy on the streets wearing out our shoes looking for another job."

Traveling over to the office of the Century Express and finding one of the men there eating his dinner, the reporter showed him the statement of his fellow-worker at Dunlap's, and asked him what he thought of it.

He blurted out: "It's true, true every word of it, and in fact the case is much worse. I don't know what the people are coming to, for bad as conditions are, it is necessary to have a pull to get even this work. You must either hire a flat at an exorbitant rent, or spend half your earning at the bar of some politician in order to get on one of these wagons."

After the man had allowed his auger to cool, he was asked to give a statement of facts concerning the appointment, wages, and conditions of the men working with him.

"On applying for work at our office, you are given an application to fill out, telling all about where you have worked, and the nature of it, for the last five years. Then it must be signed by four references, and if they are all right and the color of your hair and eyes suit the superintendent you are appointed.

"This does not mean that you are to have steady work immediately unless your pull is of the nature to place you at once, but that you will get a job as wagon boy at six dollars a week. Then you may possibly get a steady job as driver. You will then receive fifty dollars a month. First of all though you have to hire bonds at a cost of four dollars a year, and go to the firm of Apple at Fulton and Front streets, and give up eleven dollars for a summer uniform, and fourteen dollars for a winter uniform.

"We report at 7 o'clock in the morning, and get through when they are willing to let us go. If we kick we are told we are not hired by the hour, but by the month. It is a regular practice to hold a load for us until the last thing at night, so it will take us several hours to deliver it.

"Then they have a system of spotters to watch us to see that we do not delay too long on a load, or get a glass of beer on a hot day. The chief of these is S. A. Haring, who is at the barn in the morning, and if you are five minutes late, or you take too long to deliver a load, on his report alone you are suspended for three days.

"Annually we are bled by some one of the chief clerks who is looking for promotion. He hands around subscription lists to make a present of a diamond pin or some other ornament to adorn the person of the superintendent, G. W. Slingerland, while our wives are in the want of shoes."

The reporter then visited the men in the employ of the United States, Adams, Manhattan, Wells Fargo, American and National, and the reports were all of the same nature, with the exception that these companies work their men Sundays and holidays.

Tom Platt is president of the United States, a silent partner in the Century, and he also fats up his income by going bonds for the men.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

A Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895	.10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth	1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	.50
Bax and Morris:	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
Bebel, August:	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth	.50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper	.25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means	.05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?	.05
Reform or Revolution	.05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman	.05
Engels, Frederick:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science	.05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
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The Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
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The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper	.50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform	.10
Hazell, A. P.: The	
The Exploitation of Labor	.05
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Joynes, J. L.:	
The Socialist Catechism	.05
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The Working Class	.05
The Capitalist Class	.05
The Class Struggle	.05
The Socialist Republic	.05
Lafargue, Paul:	
The Evolution of Property. Cloth	1.00
The Right to be Lazy	.10
Lasalle, Ferdinand	
The Workingman's Program	.10
Liebknecht, Wilhelm	
Socialism: What it is and What it Seek to Accomplish	.10
No Compromise	.10
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Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
The Civil War in France; Manifesto on the Paris Commune	.10
Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century	.35
The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy Poverty." Cloth	1.00
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The Socialist Almanac	.50
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The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States. German Trade Unionism	.05
Widdup, J. R.:	
The Meaning of Socialism	.10

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Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..

An Address to Workingmen.

By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

The New York Labor News Company has just issued this book in neat cloth binding. It will be helpful to every workingman, and should be studied by every Socialist.

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"Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volume of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.—Lucien Sanial, in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit."

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HUNG UP FOR INSPECTION.

THE LABOR FAKIR OF THE SOUTH LIKE HIS NORTHERN BROTHER.

Samuel Gompers and His Pure and Simple Attempts to Lie Out of a Difficulty—The Fakir Brood of Dallas Done Up Some More.

Ever more clearly is being established the fact that the American Federation of Labor has degenerated into an adjunct of the capitalist system. The developments of each passing week serve to further demonstrate the truth of the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that the workers in that "poor and simple" aggregation are dominated to their further degradation by the suborned lieutenants of that class that is of material necessity the implacable foe of working-class interests. And with each revelation of the perfidy of the "leaders" in the A. F. of L. is accentuated the necessity for the existence and growth of the New Trade Union, political in character, steadfast in purpose, that must be the disciplined class-conscious economic organization coadjutant to the real political labor movement against the strongholds of capitalism.

These more or less trite paragraphs are preliminary to one more disclosure of duplicity in high places in the "A. F. of Hell," and in which the king skate of the fakirated aggregation stultifies himself over his own signature and incidentally proves the weakness of A. F. of L. methods, to say nothing of their reprehensibiliy. Now to the story:

For more than eighteen years, A. J. Charette, now of Dallas, Tex., had been identified with the A. F. of L. as a member and a worker. He was a cigarmaker. He was one of the few influential spirits in the organization whose self-sacrificing devotion, personal integrity and earnestness of effort in behalf of the working class had never been questioned. He has been an untiring worker as an organizer for many years, and was Sam Gompers's trusted representative in various western states. He never would accept any remuneration for his services and was prodigal in the use of his own earnings in furtherance of the organization of the workers.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Charette began the publication of "Common Sense," in behalf of the unions of Dallas. He declared himself satisfied if the paper would prove self-suporting. Mr. Charette sunk $400 in cash and nearly a year of labor in this venture, because the unions failed to support the paper.

In the meantime his eyes began to open to the futility of the Gompers brand of trade unionism. He began to see its inherent weakness. He began to study the ethics of labor unionization and, finally, the light dawned so clear that he wrote to Gompers in October, 1900, surrendering his commission as organizer. Coincidentally he gave due notice to the Dallas Trades Assembly of his resignation, October 19, 1900.

The following resolution, passed by unanimous vote of the Trades Assembly on Friday night, OCTOBER 19, 1900, was written by Frank R. Shanks, then secretary, now president of that central body:

"Resolved, That it is with deep and sincere regret that this assembly accepts the resignation of Brother A. J. Charette as local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and we accept the same only at his urgent request, realizing that the position he occupies will be, indeed, hard to supply. Brother Charette, by his untiring efforts and the many sacrifices which he has made in behalf of the labor movement, has proven himself one of the most faithful, devoted and zealous workers within our ranks; and THIS ASSEMBLY WILL NOW FEEL GRATEFUL for his many valuable services rendered in the past;

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the Dallas 'Labor Journal' for publication."

It should be understood that Mr. Charette had sold the "Common Sense" to Messrs. Lyon and Andrews, publishers of the Houston "Labor Journal," and the name of the paper was changed accordingly.

Mr. Samuel Gompers's response to Charette's letter of resignation was to send the latter a new commission, together with a letter over his personal signature of which the following is a verbatim copy:

Washington, D. C., October 1900.

"Mr. A. J. Charette, Organizer A. F. of L., Dallas Texas.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—your favor of the 14th inst. has been received and contents noted. I assure you I regret exceedingly to learn of the illness in your family, and trust before this reaches you your daughter will have progressed far on the road to recovery.

"Now in regard to the union of bakers which you organized last July, and made application on August 11 to Secretary Harzbecker for charter, sending him P. O. order for $15 in payment of charter fee, let me say that I am writing to Brother Harzbecker by this mail, giving him substantially the statement you make in regard to the entire matter. As soon as I am in receipt of his reply I shall write to you further in regard to the same.

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate to the fullest extent the earnest, faithful and self-sacrificing work you have done in the interest of our great cause, and therefore CANNOT CONSENT TO YOUR RESIGNATION FROM THE POSITION YOU NOW HOLD. I hope you will write me stating that you have reconsidered the matter.

"With best wishes and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President of the A. F. of L."

Mr. Charette's response to this letter was an unqualified refusal to accept the commission. Then Gompers wrote another letter to Charette, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1900.

"Mr. A. J. Charette, Organizer A. F. of L., Dallas, Texas:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Your several favors have been received and contents noted. I assure you I regret exceedingly that you have decided you can no longer act as organizer for the A. F. of L. in Dallas. . . I was in hopes that you would reconsider your resignation, but of course, under the circumstances as stated by yourself, I CAN ONLY ACQUIESCE IN YOUR DECISION, THOUGH WITH REGRET, and will erase your name from our books as organizer. . . You will also permit me to thank you for the earnest, faithful work you have accomplished in the interest of our great cause; and though no longer officially connected with the movment as organizer, yet I am sure you will continue to lend your help and influence to the movement wherever possible.

"I have already received notice from the Trades Assembly of your intended resignation and the recommendation they and you make for the appointment of W. B. Courtney as your successor. I beg to say that Brother Courtney already holds a commission as organizer, but I am glad to learn that he is held in such high esteem by both the trades assembly and yourself. . . .

"With kind regards and hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President A. F. of L."

Now for a bit of history and then the reproduction of another letter from the sweet-scented mogul of the Associated Fakiration of Liars.

Early in 1901 Mr. Charette published his "Open Letter to Laboringmen." In this letter Brother Charette made a clear statement of his position on the labor question, outlined the reasons for the inadequacy of the A. F. of L., as a "pure and simple" economic organization to achieve results, cited instances of how the workers are being "worked" by their leaders, etc., in a masterly way, and then pointed out why the only consistent method to resist the capitalist is to go into the S. T. & L. A. In conclusion he renounced all connection in official capacity with the Trades Assembly and his own union. He, however, still retained his membership in his own local (cigarmakers') union.

The publication of this document created a furor. The Trades Assembly adopted resolutions denouncing Charette as a traitor and condemning the letter. The cigarmakers' union drew up articles of impeachment and a charge was made that Charette had been "DISCHARGED BY SOMUEL GOMPERS AND HIS COMMISSION AS ORGANIZER REVOKED FOR CAUSE."

A little clique of malicious cut-throats in the cigarmakers' union announced they were going to take Charette's card—a card that stood for conscientious service in labor's cause for a fifth of a century—and the leading spirit in this group was one French—which name may or may not be an "alias"—who claimed to hail from New York and whose card was less than a year old.

Charette was tried ! ! !

"French" was the prosecuting witness. There was a bare quorum present. French asserted that Charette had had his commission revoked by the president of the A. F. of L. for cause.

Mr. Charette defended his position most ably, but the "jury" was stacked, and an angel of light would have pleaded the cause of Christ himself in vain before that aggregation of ignorami and malicious persecutors.

Well, Charette wrote to Gompers, asking him if he had made any statements such as charged in the trial.

Weeks elapsed. Gompers and "the gang" were in correspondence. Meantime a new trial was obtained and a full attendance of the union was present.

The foregoing lettters were submitted among other evidence to prove the falsity of the position of the "prosecution," and "French" slunk from the room like a kicked cur. One or two of his henchmen followed him out. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal, 20 to 4.

And here is the evidence that Gompers in his littleness of soul stood in with the coterie of cut-throat fakirs to assasinate the good name of A. J. Charette. In the face of the letters written in October and November of 1900, he—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor—wrote the letter that follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 12, 1901.

Mr. A. J. CHARETTE,

Dallas Texas:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of recent date has been duly received; but absence from the city and other matters of great importance requiring my immediate and constant attention since my return, have prevented my giving you an earlier reply.

"Of course you can appreciate the fact that any one who speaks for, or in any way undertakes to represent the American trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor, ought to be in sympathy with it and advocate the cause of Labor. From information communicated to this office, it is plainly evident that for some time your course has not been in consonance with the laws, principles and policy of the American labor movement, nor in the interest of labor. It was for this reason I DEEMED IT ADVISABLE THAT YOUR CONNECTION AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE A. F. OF L. SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED, AND REQUESTED THE RETURN OF YOUR COMMISSION AS ORGANIZER TO THIS OFFICE.

"You may honestly differ from the purpose of our movement and to this you are certainly entitled.

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President A. F. of L."

As an example of unwreathed lying and serene self-stultification this conduct caps the climax. In all the littleness of colossal mendacity Gompers has written himself as the most bloated pismire on the dunghill. As between this man Gompers and Charette, the former is not worthy to lick the mire from Charette's shoesoles.

And this is the character—this is the man—who assumes direction of the labor movement of America! If such a liar and ignoramus is manager-in-chief, then what must be his servile henchmen who rule the fate of the workers in the local unions under his direction and counsel!

Down with such scoundrels and all that they stand for! Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party!

WARD H. MILLS.

TRUST BUILDING.

A Partial Account of the Corporations Created by Capitalism in 1901.

During the past five months the capitalist class has been busy in its work of building trusts. True to its mission of eliminating competition and the middle class by concentrating industry, it has greatly added to the immense incorporations of the years of 1899 and 1900. At a time when its mouthpieces are assuring the middle class of its permanence, by manipulating figures so that they show a decline of instead of an addition to, concentration, the capitalist class is creating corporations of an unsurpassed magnitude and scope. At a time, to be more specific, when the "Journal of Commerce" is sophistically telling its readers that the amount of capitalization in 1900 was only $945,000,000 as compared with $2,500,000,000 in 1899, thereby causing them to believe that concentration is declining, instead of being added to, the capitalist class evolved a trust of such magnitude that the human mind staggers in an attempt to form a conception of it! That trust was the one billion four hundred million dollar steel trust—a trust whose capitalization exceeds by $500,000,000 the total capitalization of the incorporations of 1900. And in the very year when, if the reassuring of the "Journal of Commerce" is correct, such a thing ought not to occur, owing to the decline of concentration, we witness railroad, banking, shipping, trading and industrial consolidations and incorporations taking place at a rate that bids fair to surpass that of 1900, when compared with 1899. The total capitalization for the month of January, for instance, was above $105,250,000, or just about one ninth of the total capitalization of 1900. In February it was $90,000,000; while in March it reached the enormous amount of $220,000,000. From these figures, it is safe to conclude that the grand total for the year will be over a billion dollars, or a monthly average equal to the January incorporations.

To give a complete record of the trusts built by the capitalist class—who, to paraphrase Emerson are building better than they know—during the past five months would require many large and bulky volumes; so only a few of them, and those the most typical will be enumerated.

The Pacific coast rejoices in a recent consolidation of the leading trading and transportation companies of Alaska, with a capital of $100,000,000. The same locality can boast of the existence of a powder trust; a consolidation of four houses controlling the entire western part of the United States, British Columbia, and Alaska on the north to Mexico and Central America on the South.

Californa has an $8,000,000 consolidation formed of the California Wine Association, the American-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Lachman and Jacobi & Co., and C. Shilling & Co., that controls 80 per cent of its wine output.

Five firms in the same State formed what is popularly called the Raisin Trust. They sell 90 per cent of the seeded raisins and 75 per cent of the raw product of the State, and have a capital of a million dollars.

In the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, a consolidation of all the silver-lead mines is underway. The control of the output of these mines is essential to the success of the American Smelting and Refining Company (the $100,000,000 smelting trust). The consolidation will likely merge with this company. It will be capitalized at $30,000,000.

All the coal companies in Walker County, Ala., about twenty in number, and having an annual output of 1,250,000 tons, consolidated with a capital of two millions. The Monongehela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company swallowed Alabama's four biggest coal mining concerns recently, paying $3,000,000 for them.

The gradual absorption of the various phosphate interests in the Mt. Pleasant fields led to the formation of a phosphate consolidation at Nashville, Tenn., capital $2,000,000.

La Crosse, Wis., has a brewery trust of recent formation, including every brewery in the city, known as the La Crosse Brewery Company, and capitalized at $1,250,000.

Eight of the leading publishers of popular music have formed a company with headquarters at Chicago and a capital of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, to be known as the American Music Publishing Association.

Three title and guarantee trust companies of Chicago have ended a persistent rate war by consolidating, with a capital of from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000. The new company will have absolute control of the realty business of Chicago.

The same city recently had an elevated railroad consolidation, on which occasion the Northwestern Railroad, the Lake Street "L" railroad, the Union Loop Company and the Metropolitan "L" Company were merged into one company.

The American Traction and Light Company, a $40,000,000 corporation, was recently organized.

A consolidation of the mining properties of the State of Indiana, with a capitalization of $20,000,000, is in process of formation.

A fire brick trust exists, with fifteen plants located at Ironton, Portsmouth, Sciotoville, Bellaire and Cincinnati, O., and Ashland and Olive Hill, Ky., five of which the consolidation has rendered useless. Capital $1,250,000.

There is also a fertilizer trust, with plants at Chattanooga and Birmingham, Ala., Sparrows Point, Md., Iron Mountain, Mo., Copley, Pa., and on the Pacific Coast. Capital $6,000,000.

Seventeen cement plants in Clark County, Md., and Louisville, Ky., consolidated under the name Western Cement Company. Capital unknown.

Seventy-five Medina block paving stone quarries in Monroe, Orleans and other counties in Northeastern New York formed a Paving Stone Trust that controls the Medina paving stone used in nearly every city in the East. Capital $1,000,000.

A new company with $16,000,000 capital will absorb the Electric Company of America and the American Railway Company, two Philadelphia operators.

The New York Gas and Electric Light Heat and Power Company and the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company of New York were consolidated, with a combined capital of $45,000,000.

The corporations known as the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Vickers Sons and Maxims of England recently consolidated. The Cramps are thus enabled to produce a warship complete from guns to armor and engine without outside assistance.

A consolidation formed of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of Derby, Conn., and the American Ordnance Company has been formed. It will operate in opposition to the Cramps-Vickers-Maxim consolidation, and will perfect its plants so that it can build a modern battleship throughout.

A Dredging Trust, embracing thirty of the largest dredging plants on the Great Lakes, is a 1901 product. It has a capital of $10,000,000, and is backed by the leading marine interests of the Great Lakes, notably the United States Steel Corporation.

The Merchants Associated Company is the formal title of the Department Store Trust, a corporation with $24,000,000 capital, formed by John Claflin, and composed of the largest department stores of New York and Brooklyn. Its object is to buy and operate department stores wherever its interests direct.

The National Shoe Company is a $3,500,000 corporation formed to purchase the products of factories and sell them direct to the dealers, without the intervention of jobbers and middlemen.

The Dearborn Chemical Company is a corporation formed in opposition to the National Association of Retail Druggists. It owns and operates 50 of Chicago's leading retail drug stores. Capital $250,000.

The United Cigar Store Company is a two million dollar corporation, formed to own and operate cigar stores.

The Witch Hazel Trust is formed of the leading witch hazel manufacturers of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who control the major porton of the output. Capital $3,000,000.

The National Umbrella Frame Company is formed of the leading umbrella frame manufacturers, of which there are but six in this country. Capital $1,000,000. Popularly called the Umbrella Rib Trust.

Six of the leading silk dyeing concerns of the country, located at Paterson, N. J., compose what is known as the Silk Dyers Trust. Capital $3,000,000. This trust closed a number of plants when formed.

A Silk Thread Trust, with a capital of $12,000,000, is being formed. It will consist of the leading silk thread manufacturers of the country. It is backed by the Coates Thread Company, an English corporation, with international interests and a capital of $68,000,000.

The Great Western Cereal Company, "the New Cereal Trust," is formed of the ten largest independent mills outside of its "opponent," the "Old Cereal Trust," the American Cereal Company. Capital $4,500,000. This trust will be abolished by the American Cereal Company. Their combined capital will be $40,000,000.

The American Cigar Company, known as the Cigar Trust, is owned and controlled by the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust. Capital $10,000,000. Is owner of a cigar-making machine . It has absorbed the Havana-American Cigar Company, a $10,000,000 corporation made up of consolidated firms; also large cigar factories in Chicago and other cities. Is behind the movement to consolidate stogie factories. Plans are on foot to increase its capitalization to $100,000,000.

The Stationary Engine Trust, officially known as the Allis Chalmers Company, has an authorized capital of $50,000,000. It is a consolidation of the following corporations: The E. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, the Fraser and Chalmers Company, incorporated, of Chicago; the Gates Iron Works, of Chicago, and the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pa. The new company will furnish the most ponderous as well as the most delicate of mining machinery.

The American Locomotive Company is a new incorporation with $50,000,000 capital, and the sobriquet of the "Locomotive Trust." It includes every locomotive works in the United States with two exceptions, the main one being the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, Pa. The total output of its combined plants will be 14,000 locomotives a year. The output of the Baldwin Works is 1,200 a year.

An Agricultural Implement Trust is an assured fact. Ninety per cent of the implement makers have expressed themselves in favor of it. It has reached a stage in which the syndicate backing it can be carried through successfully. The influential members of the trust were inclined at first to believe that the capitalization should not exceed $50,000,000; but after consultation with important representatives of the farm implement trade it is now believed the capitalization will be $75,000,000.

A $75,000,000 Watch Trust is one of the latest combinations under consideration. One of its avowed purposes is to introduce Swiss watch movements into general use here, but its first and principal object will be to reduce the output of watches, of which there has been a large overproduction. The principal concerns entering the trust are expected to be the Elgin National Watch Company of Illinois, capital $4,000,000; the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., capital $4,000,000, and the Keystone Watch Case Company of Pennsylvania, capital $3,300,000.

The oil corporations in the Beaumont District, Texas, are considering the advisability of consolidating into one corporation, with a capital of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000. This step is considered necessary to protect them from the Standard Oil Company.

So it goes. Concentration in every State and industry.

FAKIRS FEAR THE TRUTH

SUPPRESS SOCIALIST SPEAKER WHO WAS ABOUT TO ENLIGHTEN THEIR DUPES.

Did it Because They Did Not Wish to Antagonize Their Oppressors—Cowardly Conduct Regretted by Honest Rank and File—That $2,000,000 Fund Lie of the Machinists Association.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 30.—E. F. Wegener, organizer of Section Hudson county, N. J., Socialist Labor Party, visited this city yesterday upon the request of Section Plainfield. During his sojourn here, Wegener secured permission to address the striking members of the International Association of Machinists at Trades Council Hall. This permission, however, was only obtained after some parley. A committee of the machinists was sent out by the organization to ascertain who Wegener was. Wegener told them plainly that he was a Socialist, and if he would talk at all it would be along Socialist lines only. At first it was decided not to permit him to talk, but after Wegener had shown a membership card in a trades union it was finally concluded to let him have the floor. Entering the hall, Wegener immediately began to show the fallacy of their unclass conscious organization. Instead of a complete solidarity of all labor, there was organization by trades. He pointed out the fact that while the machinists were on strike, the patternmakers remained at work, though both trades belong to the same American Federation of Labor. Also that when the members of one organization went on strike, the members of another who belonged to the militia drove them back to work at the point of a bayonet, or else, in their capacity as railroad men transported the militia without protest, as was the case with the Brooklyn and New York railroad employees who transported the 23d and 9th Regiments en route to Albany to break the street car strike there. Then, Wegener, proceeded to show how the misleaders of labor preached "no politics in the union," and shortly before election time chase up the members of the campaign committees of the Republican and Democratic parties for the purpose of obtaining place on their tickets on the strength of their labor influence. And how they lead the rank and file of their organization like sheep into the shamble to vote for the old party candidates, who used the power thus placed in their hands against striking workingmen, by calling out the police when out on strike, or sending the militia to beat them into subjugation. When they are not doing this they used the same powers to issue injunctions against strikers, or to render judicial decisions nullifying benificial labor legislation. Whereupon the workers shout that the old party politicians are corrupt; whereas they have only been true to the interests of the class whom the misleaders of labor serve, the capitalist class.

The speaker then showed that it was the working class who were remiss in their duties. That had they been as careful to serve their class interests as the capitalists are, in securing the influence of the misleaders of labor in their (the capitalists) behalf, they would not have cause for complaint. Wegener then showed the futility of the nine hour day, which, he said, would not bring relief or salvation to the machinists, as the reduction could be made up by speeding up the machines and lopping off wash time, etc., etc. The trouble, he pointed out, lay in the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution. He showed that machine shops were owned by the capitalist class and that it was necessary for machinists to go to these capitalists in order to secure the work whereby to live. That this work was only secured upon the terms of these capitalists, who because of their ownership of the tools and machinery the men need, were in a position to dictate terms.

Wegener pointed out that this condition virtually made masters of the capitalists and slaves of the machinists. He was about to show the necessity of the working class, including the machinists, owning the tools of production and distribution when he was prevented from proceeding any futher. The reason given was currish in the extreme and only went to show the truth of the speaker's remarks.

The secretary of the union protested against the speaker continuing on the ground that since the Trades Council, composed of Republican politicians and capitalists of the place, permitted them to use the hall free, it would be unwise to antagonize them by listening further to the speaker. Should they persist in doing so he (the secretary), feared they would not be able to secure the hall free, or at all, thereftaer. This objection was sustained by the vote of the assemblage. Wegener then withdrew. He was surrounded by many of the strikers who expressed their regret at the turn affairs had taken. Others gasped his hand and wrung it, without saying a word. It is believed here that Wegener was cutting a little too deeply into the ignorance which the fakirs here have fostered, and they feared the result should their dupes learn the true condition of affairs. The striking mcahinists here are being buoyed up by all sorts of falsehoods. One of them is to the effect that the treasury of the International Association has a fund of two million dollars with which to carry on the "general strike." That this is a lie, was shown in the fact that there was no money on hand here, with which to pay the striker's strike benefits, a condition that exists in other cities also.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we, hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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.. CREMO ..

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Manufacturers of

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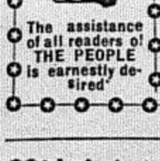
Our cremo and vulcan mantles are superior to any other mantle on the market. Their dazzling brilliancy and astounding durability are admired by all who have tried them. Ask your dealer to handle them. A handsome display box, containing a sample dozen of above mantles or branded with the Arm and Hammer sent to any address on receipt of one dollar.

Agents wanted all over the United States and Canada. Liberal terms.



The assistance of all readers of THE PEOPLE is earnestly desired

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P.

... GRAND RALLY ...

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Boat stops at Pittsburg, South Side, Homestead, Braddock, Port Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Tickets, 25 Cents.

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TICKETS ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND LADY, 25 CENTS.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	**34,191**

> **If there be a vile thing in the world, it is a plebian, advanced by patricians, not for the purpose of righting his own order, but for playing the pander to the worst interests of theirs. He who is of the people but makes himself a traitor to his birth, if he furnishes the excuse for these tyrant hypocrites to lift up their heads and cry, "See what liberty exists in Rome, when WE, the patricians, thus elevate a plebeian." Did they ever elevate a plebeian if he sympathized with plebeians?**
>
> **—RIENZI (Bulwer Lytton.)**

THE GAMUT OF TURPITUDE.

This week's quotation or thesis is taken from a novel, a classic passage from Rienzi's impassioned address. Almost anything may seem more kindred to it than the maxim of the Class Struggle; and yet it is the solid fact of the Class Struggle that is the underlying truth from which the passage derives its beauty. Keir Hardie's recent performance in the British Parliament, introducing and speaking to a motion calling upon the capitalist Government to inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth: here in America the Social Democrat Woodbridge accepting a political job from the capitalist Mayor of Cleveland, O., are but modern illustrations of the turpitude inveighed against by Rienzi, and that violates the scientific principle that underlies his scorn, and imparts vigor to it.

The principle that establishes the relative identity between Classes in sociology and Species in biology, establishes the fact that no social Class ever cuts off its own head, but must have that operation performed for it by the Class historically called upon to do the amputation. "Did they ever elevate a plebian if he sympathized with plebians?" Such is the quotation that the Class Struggle hurls both at the man, who, to-day, claiming to be a Socialist, strikes the attitude that implies that the emancipation of the Working Class can be the suicidal gift of the Capitalist Class; and at that other, who accepts admission to the capitalist robber castle, by the grace of a capitalist: "Can Capitalism love its executioner, Socialism?" or "Did capitalists ever elevate a workingman if they did not know they were securing a traitor?" But the infamy does not end there.

Take the case of Keir Hardie. In slapping the Class Struggle in the face by his motion, he was not merely imbecile, he was guilty of turpitude: no Truth can be violated without disgrace to the violator. Hardly a day passes in Parliament without some project of law being on the tapis. The parliamentary opportunities are numerous, by means of proposed amendments or otherwise, to tear big holes into the fabric of capitalist theory, and plant conspicuous solid chunks of Socialism. Such a conduct would serve as an educator to the Working Class constituencies: they would learn the positive and the negative lessons that would enlighten them during the hurly of campaigns, and guide them on election day. But such conduct implies struggle: no wordy declamation of set speeches, spoken in safety, would stead; such a conduct implies knowledge: no phrase-mongering would do. To avoid such conduct, and substitute it with the one Keir Hardie did, denotes the craven who would be taken for a fighter, the ignoramus who would be taken for a fit leader,—the stage-strutting misleader, in short.

Take the case of Woodbridge. The political field is the field of born adversaries. No political party has any business there except on the theory that no other can justify its existence. The political field implies mutually contemplated extermination. This is especially so with a revolutionary party, above all with a party that claims to represent the Working Class, and to aim at the uprooting of the Capitalist Class. He, accordingly, who acts with a party, that he advocates as Socialist, and afterwards allows himself to be elevated by the party he fought, brands himself a speculator on Labor votes, which he sought to gather only for the purpose of raising his own price, his bribe.

The dictates of the Class Struggle can not be violated with impunity. Just now, with Millerand and Keir Hardie in Europe, and the Social Democrats Morris Eichmann in the East, Woodbridge in the West, and a batch of two others of the same ilk in San Francisco, the gamut of "practical" turpitude runs from antipode to antipode.

WELL FOR FRANCE!

A certain capitalist, unbosoming himself with a capitalist Editor, is reported, black upon white, as having held this language:

> "It might as well be admitted, once for all, that the time of arbitrary rule, exercised by employer over employee, is gone by,—sad to say. Until recently we did as we pleased with the workingman, or almost so. It didn't work bad. That that is over, thoroughly over, strikes one in the eye; the thing is no longer open to doubt. The workingman has opened his eyes; or at least some people have made it their business to open them for him. He now is conscious of what he is, of his power, of his omnipotence. Henceforth he is to be reckoned with. We long had reason to expect that we would dispose of those Trade Unions, that reared their heads in the face of our authority: WE SEDUCED THEIR PRESIDENTS AND BROUGHT THEM OVER TO OUR SIDE. But that's all over, all over."

Who was that capitalist, to what country did he belong, in what capitalist paper did his utterance appear?

Can he have been an American capitalist, referring to the masses of the American workingmen? No. His estimate of the situation fits in some respects to American conditions; it does not fit in all, or in most respects. It fits in so far as it depicts the presidents of Trade Unions "seduced and brought over to the side" of the employer, in other words, it fits the Organized Scabbery period the country is now going through, and under which the healthy class instincts of the rank and file are downed with the aid of these Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. But the description certainly does not fit when it declares that period to be over. With a President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees blocking resolutions in favor of class-conscious political action in the national convention of his Union, held in this very State and at the very time when the rat-a-tap of the musketry, let loose by the capitalist political power upon the Albany division of his own organization, was making the windows of his convention hall rattle; with a President Gompers of the A. F. of L. endorsing as "a friend of the workingman" the candidacy of a Tammany Senator Cantor, right after Cantor's applauding the Tammany Governor Flower for sending the militia of the State to Buffalo to help the railroad magnates violate the 10-hour law, and break the switchmen's strike; with a Ratchford pushing through resolutions commendatory of Mark Hanna at a miners' convention immediately after the butchery of miners on strike against the Hannas; —with these and many more such incidents freshly burned into the quivering flesh of the proletariat, the mournfully made declaration that the time is passed when presidents of Trade Unions are "seduced and brought over" to the side of the employer, does not fit to America; and, of course, neither does the declaration fit to present American conditions that the eyes of the workingman are at last open.

No; it was not an American capitalist who spoke in this instance; it was a French capitalist; he was referring to the French workingman; and his words summarized the result of the intrepid "boring from without" conducted there by the French Socialist Labor Party,—the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

The spokesman, one Nicholas Savon, of the Marseilles Dock Company, whose plaintive wail it is that appeared in the Paris "Figaro," knew whereof he spoke. He sees Millerand tottering to his doom; he sees in that political manifestation a summary of the manifestations he has, to his unconcealed sorrow, run up against in the economic field. Yes, indeed, the time is gone by in France when leaders in the Labor Movement can be successfully "seduced and brought over" to the side of the employer.

As that day has dawned for France, so will it dawn for America. The eyes of the workingman will be opened here also. The S. L. P. is here on deck.

WORKS, NOT WORDS!

Several good people have off and on written to this office, arguing that Mr. Eugene V. Debs is misunderstood and misappreciated here. In language sweet and touching, these correspondents have argued that Mr. Debs "preaches the class struggle," and that "his words prove that he has learned the lesson that, not sentiment, but firmness of purpose" must animate the Socialist movement. This week one of these good souls backs up his plea with a clipping from the "Social Democratic Herald" of last April 27, containing an article by Mr. Debs entitled "Socialists Who Would Emasculate Socialism." This correspondent closes his plea thus:

> "What more can you want? The 'theory of the class struggle' is here set forth plump and plain. You may say, as you do in to-day's Letter-Box column: 'What does it boot to know a theory if one does not practice it?' I respectfully call your attention to the paragraph that I mark. Do you ever use stronger language against hypocrites and traitors? What more can you want?"

The passage quoted by our correspondent is this:

> "I respect the honest effort of any man or set of men, however misguided, to better social conditions, but I have no patience with the frauds and quacks who wear the masks of meekness and in the name of 'brotherhood' betray their trusting victims to the class that robs them without pity and riots in the proceeds without shame."

Odd is that mental phenomenon that causes some people to imagine they prove a proposition by a mere reiteration. The same good soul who admits above that the stating of the theory of the class struggle,—even though the statement be "plump and plain"—, may be mere declamation, and who understands that preaching unbacked by practise is worthless, is perfectly satisfied with a bit of declamation in lieu of practice on an other score.

It is not the declamation, a man may indulge in against the hypocrites and traitors in the Labor Movement, that he is to be judged by; it is by his actions. Are Mr. Debs' actions in keeping with his denunciation?

Last election Mr. Debs worked for the re-election of Mr. James Carey to the Massachusetts Legislature; and only a few months ago Mr. Debs referred ostentatiously to his canvass in that State as an evidence of his loyalty to the gentleman, and as a factor that contributed to his election. Thus, in practise, we find the man who preaches anathema upon the "frauds and quacks who wear the mask of meekness and in the name of 'brotherhood' betray their trusting victims to the class that robs them," going arm in arm with, supporting and boasting of his support of, a "fraud and a quack who with the mask of 'brotherhood' betrayed his trusting victims to the class who robs them," by voting for a $15,000 armory appropriation, and boasting to this day that he would do the same thing over again, the "militia being workingmen, the same as letter carriers" !! Are preaching and practise here in accord? Are they not, rather, conspicuously at fisticuffs?

No, the S. L. P. is not satisfied! It wants infinitely more than WORDS; it wants WORKS!

TRAINING THE LAMBS.

The President of the Public Savings Bank of Dayton, O., has undertaken the task of supplementing the exploitation of the workingman's family, carried on in the factory, by twisting awry the child's mind outside of the factory. His plan is simple; it is as subtle as it is simple; and it is as fiendish as it is subtle.

It is well known that what the capitalist lives on is the lion's share of the wealth, produced by his workingmen, but appropriated by himself under the name of "profits." It is well known that the volume of his plunder depends upon the perfection of the privately owned machinery of production, which the capitalist class manages to bring into operation: the more perfect that club is, the harder are the workingmen hit, and, accordingly, all the more plunder ("profits"), do they yield. It is also well known, and goes without saying, that it is out of this plunder, perpetrated upon the working class, that the capitalist class raises the money, whereby to procure improved machinery and ever more improved machinery, wherewith to be able to hit the working class all the harder; and thus to secure all the more plunder.

Not quite so well known is another set of facts, that, however, is being perceived ever more clearly. It is this: The capitalist is not satisfied with what he plunders his workingmen of in the shop; he seeks to get at their wages too, and the way he goes about it is to set up "savings banks." By inducing his workingmen to drop in there their individual pennies, the aggregate of their pinchings named "savings," rises to considerable figures, and he thus finds ready the sums that he can lay hands on as "loans," whereby to procure still better machinery, whereby to plunder the workingmen still more. The "savings bank" dodge is being quite widely seen through as a scheme whereby to knock down the workingmen with their own little earnings.

There is still a third set of facts that here comes into play. It, like the previous set, is also not as widely perceived as the welfare of the workingman requires. Nevertheless, that set of facts also, and also thanks to S. L. P. education, is slowly but steadily breaking through. It is not enough to plunder the working class in the shop; it is not enough to inveigle the working class into pinching itself and depositing its savings in banks, something else is needed. All these other conditions are like sails to help the capitalist ship forward; there is also needed the ballast to keep the ship steady and safe. The ballast in this case is the "delusion of property" that savings in bank are expected to raise in the workingman's mind. Wholly stripped of property the workingman might be set thinking upon the social mechanism that leaves him empty-handed despite all his toil, and lands all the wealth he produces into the idlers' hands. That is a dangerous frame of mind for the worker to get into; it portends the downfall of the robber system of to-day. In order to guard against such danger the capitalist superinduces "saving" on the part of his workingmen. In that way he kills two flies with one slap. The savings of his workingmen furnish him with ready cash to plunder them ever more; while, all the while, holding before their eyes their bank deposit books, with their paltry little deposits entered, they imagine they are property-holders themselves, capitalists themselves.

It is these last two sets of facts that the Dayton Public Savings Bank President has started to improve upon. He has issued a letter to the "Boys and Girls who Deposited in the Public Savings Bank," tickling them in all manner possible to keep on depositing, and thereby tickling other boys and girls to do likewise.

By stating the aggregate deposit, $9,372.62, he superinduces the notion in each child mind that it is part-owner of the whole; he thereby aids them at an early age in the self-deception that they are property-holders, while in fact their little savings are only big enough to be swallowed up; and he finally attunes the "young idea" to the frame of mind required of it, when grown up, so as to be a blind and docile victim of the capitalist hyena.

Some people take "the bull by the horns:" children are hardly comparable to bulls; other people take the "right sow by the ear:" frolicsome, unsuspecting infancy lacks the glum pig qualities; —President Lewis B. Gunckel of the Dayton Public Savings Bank takes the lamb by the leg and trains it early for the slaughter house.

The "constitution does not follow the flag," and Congress has its little carver out ready to divide the insular pie. The Supreme Court in deciding that the Philippines and Porto Rico were not to be looked upon as integral parts of the United States, simply gives an official stamp to a condition that everyone knew existed. But that stamp, that official order to go ahead, will be an excuse if any objections are offered to the acts of the Administration. The decision gives an absolutely free hand to the office seekers, it makes a regime of carpet-bagging the only one possible, and it gives to the machine that controls the government undisputed sway in dealing with the unfortunate islands. They can be looked upon as nothing else but so much ground on which to farm out those who must be rewarded for "service," or else as a house of refuge for the incompetents in the families of politicians. The demand for graft has grown to such an extent that this country alone could not supply it. The strain will be eased to a small extent by the decision of the Supreme Court, but unless manifest destiny moves some more it will be hard for sons and cousins to exercise their magnificent genius in filling positions for which they are utterly unfit

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The five young West Point ruffians who were expelled for conduct unbecoming a thug, have been taken into the employ of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. General F. V. Greene was the one who stooped to prevent the "blasting" of the career of these young men, and they are all to take part in the extension of the work of the Company. It was not very long ago that we heard of the strange doings of this Company, and of its attempts to prove to Venezuela that any territory desired by the push and enterprise of free born American citizens could not be kept away from them. The ex-West Pointers may not be thorough soldiers, but they have had enough training to make them thoroughly useful. One of them, Keller, had quite a little to do with the Booz case, and it will be remembered that said Keller was one of the most noted hazers in an institution where hazing was done for the love of the art and not for mere marks. Such a being, a bully, and possessed of less compunction than a wild cat, would be just the person to put in charge of operations when there was any danger of a strike, or when the natives of some country resented the invasion of American "capital"—and arms. Such men have their uses. They have been trained to kill, and to direct killing. They have had no business training, so it is probable that what they learned at West Point is the thing that they will use in their new sphere of life.

The record of lives lost in mines for the past week will amount up to over two hundred. This by no means includes the total number of accidents, because such things as limbs lost, feet crushed, hands and fingers jambed, and wounds of different kinds are not considered of sufficient importance to be chronicled. It is only when the killed and wounded run up into the tens and scores that any notice is taken of them.

The larger accidents were: 99 men lost in the Universal Colliery, Wales, 21 lost in the Waldenburg mines, Prussia, 3 lost at Shamokin, 35 lost at Dayton, Tenn., 5 lost at Louisburg, Nova Scotia. When the single deaths are added to this, and the fact is realized that this sacrifice goes on day after day and year after year, the full criminality of capitalism cannot but be evident.

The miners are given enough wages to starve on. They are fleeced from the day they enter the mine until they are dragged out a battered corpse, or else are thrown out until things can be "re-adjusted." Capitalism which will thus fleece the men who work, which will starve and ruin them, has no special compunction about making them work under conditions that are almost certain death. There are few accidents that could not be avoided, but "economy" must be practiced, and it is a great deal cheaper to kill men than it is to spend money to protect them.

Political and Economic.

Evidently the Wall street gamblers' organ, the New York "Times," is of the opinion that balderdash is part of the "news fit to print" for its patrons. It publishes in all seriousness a letter from Lyons, France, on the First of May with this opening sentence:

> "Lyons, May 13.—The 1st of May, 1901, was, according to the Socialistic agitators of France, the day for a general and inevitable upsetting of industrial conditions and a revolution such as the country had not witnessed for over 100 years."

The Omaha, Nebraska, "labor unions" have declared that department stores must not be patronized by their members, and their advertisements shall not be accepted by "union" papers. The "Workers' Gazette," official organ of the Central Labor Union of Omaha, says this was done because department stores "kill trade and crush competition": therefore they must not be supported. There is nothing said about the treatment of those who work in them, but it is just to suppose that it is all right, since no protest comes on that line. In the same number in which the Omaha "unions" are pictured as dealing death-blows to the department stores because they do a tremendous business by "killing business," there are advertisements of Armour's products, White Sewing Machines, Omaha Packing Company, Browning, King & Co., and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. These do not kill competition. Each one of the above firms is part of a trust, and the trust of which it is a part is more highly centralized, stronger, and productive of less competition than all the Omaha department stores put together. Yet they are not fought. The only possible explanation of the attitude of the Omaha C. L. U. is that it finds easy money from its foolish boycott, or else there are some little store kepers in its ranks who have an ax to grind.

The New York "Evening News," which poses as a "friend of labor" recently published a tirade about the "insolence of employees." The basis of the article is that employees on the street railways are insolent in their manner, they scowl sometimes, they look at passengers in an unbecoming way, and instead of deporting themselves humbly and with a due appreciation of their position, they act abruptly and ungraciously. They say nothing: they act on their "insults." These "insults" "are bitter hard to bear because there is nothing tangiable to take hold of." Street car men should remember this, and give the "News" man something tangible that he can grasp, because he is becoming tired of not grasping intangible things. It is a wearisome occupation, and not at all in keeping with the ideas of one who wishes deference, servility, prolonged attention, and a satisfied smile under all conditions from a conductor who must get his car in on time, or else pay for it. If the "News" is so very anxious to "reform" things on the street car lines it should go to the fountain head of the trouble. The conductor and motorman are overworked. They have a responsibility that no passenger can understand. They work at a high tension, and not the least exasperating, annoying, insulting thing in their life is the dwadling idiot who demands attention at all times from them, and is fishing for some "tangible insult" that he can "lay hold of."

The Rome, Italy, "Avanti" gives this other neat little dialogue:

SOCIALIST: "Tell me, at least, if you admit that socialism is coming."

OPPONENT: "Yes, it'll come, but it cannot last."

SOCIALIST: "Let it come then, and afterwards we'll talk about it further."

The New York "World" referred to the Herron-Rand incident as a specimen of "socialistic" marriage. The other papers, when they thought of this wonderful explanation and solution of the case, also called it a "socialistic" marriage. What a "socialistic" marriage is, nobody seems to know, but there must be such a thing lying around loose since the papers credit Herron with having gone off and had one. But essentially, and in its outward manifestations, this marriage did not differ from tens of thousands of others. Down in Newport, R. I., divorced persons have been joined to other mates during the past week. "Serciety gents and loidies" are especially prone to indulge in marriages similar to the one that Herron figured in. Sometimes the man furnishes the cash, sometimes the woman furnishes it. Mrs. Rand Herron is the banker in this instance. If a "socialistic" marriage is one in which the woman supports the man, then the world must be full of "socialistic" beings, and did not know it until the papers came forward with the discovery. The Belmonts, Sloans, Vanderbilts, Oelrichs, etc., who have figured in the most unsavory episodes, the gentlemen of the Seeley dinner, the products of the Dakota courts, have—it would seem—all been "socialistic" in their conduct. Why did the "Appeal to Reason" not discover that they were coming its way? Why was it left for the "World" to discover that the most common failing of capitalist society was "socialistic?" Herron was re-married in the way that suited him, and he is married as tight as the law can make him. Where the "socialisticness" of the case comes in only the spawn of capitalism, reeking with immorality knows.

PURE AND SIMPLEDOM.

The piling up of evidence is not always a superfluous proceeding. Even mere repetition is often needed to drive a point home. When the hammer of repetition is winged with a fresh fact, the point is driven home all the better. So it is with regard to the fact that Capitalism has a tender spot in its heart for the Gompers or "Pure and Simple" style of Unionism; that Capitalism positively dotes on this style of "Organized Labor"; and that the incidents that would seem to run counter to this theory,—the periodical occasions when Capitalism takes, as it were, the "Pure and Simple" Union on its knees, right side up, and lambastes it—no more overthrow the theory than a mother's periodical disciplining of her children in a similar way overthrows the theory of maternal affection. All this has been demonstrated with scores of proofs. One more proof will not be superfluous. The proof in question adds zest to the point.

The following commentary appeared in print last week on the recent disastrous miners' strike in France:

> "The collapse of the strike at Monteceau-les-Mines, already announced by cable, furnishes the conventional last chapter of a very familiar story. It adds a little to the sum of human experience, but it is not at all likely that the lesson which it teaches will be heeded by the members of labor unions outside the individual sufferers. The Monteceau men held out until they had exhausted every penny of their accumulations, and of such funds as were contributed by others, and then, when on the verge of absolute starvation, were compelled to surrender unconditionally, without gaining a single point in addition to those conceded to them in the first instance. All their sufferings have been in vain, and they are much worse off now than they were in the beginning. Of course, they are crying out that they have been shamefully deceived, deserted, and betrayed by everybody, by their own leaders, by the French Government, and by the National Federation of Miners, which was to have declared a general sympathetic strike in their behalf on the 1st of May, and did nothing of the kind; but that will not prevent other miners from falling into exactly the same trap by-and-by. Meanwhile, the mining company, relieved from all fear of consequences, has taken the opportunity of discharging finally several hundred men, who were either incompetent or undesirable."

What is the source of this commentary? It speaks of the disaster as a "very familiar story"; it observes that "it is not at all likely that the lesson will be heeded" by the Unions; it points out facts that go to show positive heroism on the part of the strikers; it describes their wild anger; and it closes that part of the recital with the forecast that not all such sad experiences "will prevent other miners FROM FALLING INTO EXACTLY THE SAME TRAP BY-AND-BY." Such an enumeration, one after another, of the leading and baneful features of "Pure and Simple" education and tactics might justify the belief that the commentary proceeded from some intelligent Labor source, a rather disheartened, pessimistic source, yet still a source friendly to the workingman. It must be either that, or just the reverse. Either it must be a friend's utterance, that seeks to call the workers' attention to the folly of persevering in the attempt to lick the capitalist on the economic field of battle, and seeks to point the political field as the field where Labor has the power to overthrow its oppressor; it is either that, or the commentary is an exhalation of joy from some capitalist breast, closing with the reassuring remark that not all such blunders and sufferings "WILL PREVENT OTHER WORKINGMEN FROM FALLING INTO EXACTLY THE SAME TRAP BY-AND-BY,"—the trap of the "Pure and Simple" Union, led by the Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, so as to safeguard the interests of the exploiters.

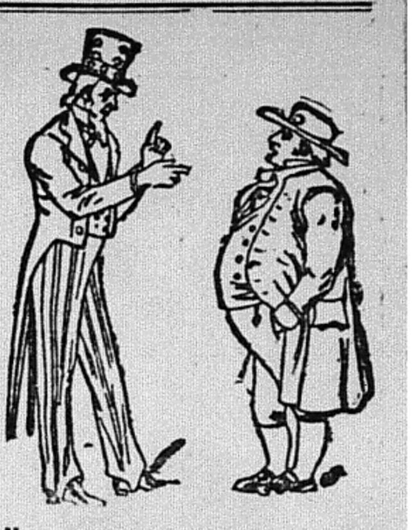
The answer to, What is the source of the above quoted commentary? is best given by reproducing an other commentary, from the identical source, that appeared in print only a few weeks earlier, on May 9. The subject then under discussion was the Cooper Union meeting at which Mr. Samuel Gompers and other such "Pure and Simple" Union leaders, backed by a few capitalist "intellectuals," sought to fasten the blinkers of "Pure and Simple" ignorance upon an audience of workingmen, and were roundly laughed at by these. That commentary was the following:

> "It is not surprising or discouraging that there should have been a disorderly element at the mass meeting in Cooper Union last evening, under the auspices of the Committee of Conciliation of the Civic Federation, which hissed those representatives of labor who expressed conservative views, and which called for a policy of force, instead of one of arbitration The really significant and important feature of the gathering is that leaders of so much influence with workingmen as President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers were ready to take their stand openly and strongly in favor of moderate measures."

The elements that would prevent workingmen from regularly "falling into exactly the same trap of 'Pure and Simpledom'," and waste their heroism, are herein called "disorderly"; while the element that would perpetuate the blunder on the part of workingmen of regularly "falling into exactly the same trap" are styled people of "conservative views," and are pronounced "leaders of influence."

Is any additional light shed on the answer by the fact that the two commentaries above quoted proceed from the "rifle diet to the workingmen" "New York Evening Post"?

Hardly!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN — Are you ready to take up again that passage by James Logan from the "North American Review?"

UNCLE SAM—Quite so.

B. J.—Go ahead.

U. S.—You read it once more.

B. J. (unfolds the clipping and reads): "There must always be competition. To stamp it out, were such a thing possible, would mean stagnation and death. It would mean that there was to be no further progress. If there were to be no prizes obtained, men would cease to put forth the effort which makes for progress and growth. If there were no larger prizes ahead for a young man than simply a day laborer's wages, the likelihood is that a good many would not put forth the effort to become anything more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition. Men need the stimulus of competition to do their best."

U. S.—Ah, "prizes!" There it says that without prizes ahead for a young man he would not put forth——

B. J.—Now that does sound sensible. Suppose you and I were to set our boys to run a race. They are spirited boys. But for all that, don't you imagine a prize ahead would prick them to put forth their best efforts?

U. S.—Would you get up a revolver as the "prize" and say to the winner: "You shall have this revolver to keep the loser in slavery by threatening his life?"

B. J.—Why, no; I wouldn't call that a "prize."

U. S.—No more would I; nor does the Socialist; nor would any sensible or humane man. But that is the sort of thing that the capitalist class calls a "prize."

B. J.—A revolver to shoot others down!

U. S.—The "prize" in capitalism is, what?

B. J.—Lots of money.

U. S.—For the purpose of the winner working with it?

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—Is it not for the purpose of the winner stopping to work?

B. J.—Oh, yes.

U. S.—And make others work for him?

B. J scratches his head again.

U. S.—That's the size of it. The thing capitalism calls a "prize" is a reward that can be enjoyed only, like a pistol is enjoyed, at the cost of some one else.

B. J.—How! how ! !

U. S.—Capital is a "prize" to its winner only when it enables him to accomplish the double purpose of rendering impossible the competition of people (the middle class) who have some capital but not enough, of rendering impossible the acquisition of it by other people (the working class). Capital thereby ruins the former, throws them into the ranks of the latter, and thus forces the workingman to sell himself in wage slavery to the fellow who won the "prize."

B. J.—The devil, you say!

U. S.—The capitalist Social System, accordingly, is a social system where the reward or "prize" of the winner consists in a power, not for good, but for evil. It is a power to tyrannize; it is not a power to elevate—

B. J.—But—

U. S.—Does the "prize" held by any monopolist you know of do ought but spread ruin?

B. J.—I must say that's all it does.

U. S.—Is the existence of such a "prize" ahead a promoter of good efforts?

B. J.—I'll be hanged if it is.

U. S.—That the "prize" in capitalism is what it is rather damns the system, and is a reason to put an end to that sort of a "prize." Man needs no such spur to exert himself. Capitalism brutalizes man by forcing him to compete for such a "prize."

B. J.—Surely such a thing can't be called a "prize."

U. S.—John Stuart Mill pointed out well what that "prize" amounted to by describing its obverse. Said he: "To give a prize to the winner in a race may be all right; but to decree that the loser shall be whipped to death is all wrong." The "prize" in capitalism is the power on the part of the winner to whip society till it bleeds.

B. J. starts to tear up the clipping of James Logan.

U. S.—What are you doing?

B. J.—Tearing this worthless clipping to pieces.

U. S.—Don't! I have some more falls to take out of it.

B. J.—What, more? Is there anything left of it?

B. J.—Why, I have not begun yet.

B. J. carefuly folds up the clipping for next week.

Emigration From Great Britain.

LONDON, June 1.—A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that the emigration and immigration from and to the United Kingdom during the past year were, respectively, 168,825 and 62,505. Sixty-one per cent of the former went to the United States. The immigrants were mostly Jews from Russia, Poland and Roumania.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Dangerous Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our local politicians are noted for their shrewdness, but with a growing section and an increasing S. L. P. vote, they scent danger. During April we secured a license from the Board of Aldermen for a stereopticon lecture by Charles Kroll. It was a success, and the crowd that came astonished us.

One of the local papers, which, by the way, is owned by a large real estate owner, and controls the city government, had an editorial commenting with horror on the greatest mistake the government ever made in granting a license to hold a secular entertainment on Sunday evening in a Sabbath observing community. We at once decided to have Kroll deliver another lecture on Sunday, May 19th. As he was unable to come on that day we put it off to the next Sunday.

We realized the danger of not receiving a second license, but credited the Board of Aldermen with more consistency than to condemn their own action inside of a month. We went ahead and arranged for the meeting. Our fears were confirmed when we were informed that the license was voted down. The chief of police, a typical hypocritical Puritan, with santimonious front, informed us that he "would not allow the Sabbath to be desecrated even with a free lecture," and if we attempted it, he would break up the meeting and arrest every member of the section.

The blue laws of this State of Massachusetts have been kept on the books by the capitalists simply for the purpose of using them against those who may menace capitalism. The law was against us so it would have been a waste of ammunition to fight the case just yet. We have used the refusal of a license for all it is worth, and we have found it worth considerable.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section Everett.

Everett, Mass., May 27.

Political Corruption in Lynn Social Democracy.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the letter that comrade Walsh has in this week's PEOPLE he got the answer that Keefe gave to Page, in regard to Timson's nomination by the Democratic party a little wrong. The answer that Keefe gave was: "The Democratic nominations from Ward 5 were filed with the city clerk on November 28, 1898, and the S. D.P. filed their nomination papers on December 2, 1898, so that the S. D. P. are stating a deliberate lie when they say that Timson went up to the city clerk to have his name taken off the ballot and that the city clerk told him it was 'too late as the names had been sent up to Boston to be printed," when the S. D. P. didn't send in their nomination until four days after the Democrats had filed their nominations, and as all the names were on the same ballot, the Democrats couldn't have their names printed first, but they were all printed at the same time."

Keefe also said: "The night the Democrats nominated Timson, Branch 5 of the S. D. P. instructed Timson to go to the caucus and decline the nomination, and that Timson and another man, that Timson invited to go with him, went out, and we have that man's written statement that the nearest Timson went to the caucus was on the opposite side of the street, and when the S. D. P. didn't expel Timson they must endorse his action."

In regard to the letter that Page gave me to read, it said in that letter: That Smith wrote to the Secretary of State to decline the nomination, he wrote the letter on the 22nd of October and the secretary of State got it on the 26th of October. Keefe riddled that letter by showing the "Fitchburg Sentinel" of October 13th, 1900, where it stated that Smith was nominated on October 12th, and that he waited ten days before he wrote declining the nomination and then to make sure of getting on the ballot waited four days more, before he sent the letter.

The S. D. P. declined our challenge to debate after they found that we had the documentary proofs to prove our statements.

J. F. C.

Lynn, Mass., May 26.

Money! More Money! Still More Money!

To THE PEOPLE—Hardly have the schemers of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, by double-dealing and counting in votes, secured a loan ("aber nit") of $500 to pay the high salaries of a lot of useless and incompetent editors of the "Volkszeitung," and in that way keep that moribund paper a few weeks longer for the Organized Scabbery, than a new howl for more money comes up again from the same "Volkszeitung" source and for the same purpose.

The schemers are scheming high and low how to get at our Treasury again, and as soon as possible and for a larger amount, and if our good members are not on the alert they will get it too.

Looking over the international annual Financial report, I see the following figures against our union: Deficiency, $1,493; illegal expenditures, $1,339; total, $2,832. This is only up to JANUARY 1, 1901.

Since then the following donations have been paid out: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, $250; "Volkszeitung," one cent fund, $159; and the last $500 ("aber nit") "Volkszeitung" loan; total $3,732.

Now this is not all the bleeding we poor cigarmakers are subjected to. Most of us also belong to several other societies, like the Kranken Kasse, Kinder Kasse, Fire Insurance, Singing Society, Cremation Association, Frauenverein, etc., etc. Also in the above Societies we are either directly or indirectly taxed for the "Volkszeitung" war fund, to say nothing of the festivals, given yearly for the same purpose.

And yet De Leon has the front to say that we pay no "War Tax"!

F. K.

New York, May 26.

John Kenney and Other Organized Scabs in Syracuse

To THE PEOPLE.—On Monday, May 7th the employees of the Benedict Manufacturing Co. of East Syracuse, were locked out because they formed themselves into Union No. 157 of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Brass Workers. Since then they have been fed with the rotten economics of Organized Scabbery and become so weak as to be unable longer to stand on their feet. International Windbag, E. J. Lynch, was there looking after his interests as dues-gatherer; Homer D. Call, international secretary-treasurer of the Butcher Workmen, better known as a union wrecker, strutted the stage as the organizer and other luminous scabs ejected leprous rays.

In the dues-paying, dupes-getting game all were buncoed but one—Homer D. Call, who got his commission as organizer. The union is now dead, the men signing an agreement not to belong or pay dues to a union. The agreement, in substance, reads as follows:

"The men agree to drop membership in any union with which they are now affiliated, and not to give moral or financial support to any union for five years to come.

"The Benedict Manufacturing company agrees not to join any trust or combination of silverware makers for five years.

"The Benedict Manufacturing company agrees not to force the men to do piece work and not to require it to be done, except by request of the workmen.

"The Benedict Manufacturing company agrees in case a man forgets to punch the time clock on arriving at the shop, provided that he has worked half a day, to fine him but half an hour's time."

On Monday morning the men will return to work, the company not having got through making repairs. The night previous to the signing of the above agreement Windbag Lynch spoke to the men of the beneficiary features of this "union." This is a death benefit of $100, for which a fund of $500 is supposed to be kept to be replenished by an assessment of 25 cents a member every three members. Eight months ago there was just $7 in this fund, the money being used by the officers in other ways.

Since the amalgamation of the metal polishers and brass workers into one international body in Syracuse six years ago, there has been a wild revel and criminal waste of funds on the part of its officers. Lynch receives a salary of $1,200 and traveling expenses for 7,000 miles a year, which he takes advantage of by jumping from one place to another, notifying locals half a day in advance of the time of his coming. When its secretary, Carter, rifled the treasury three years ago Lynch and his gang on the executive board refused to proceed against him.

Then John Kinney was elected secretary-treasurer, and soon after it was reported that he was using union funds to "boost" vaudeville shows and a local secretary presented charges against him. The executive board would not entertain charges, and the local secretary was called before it and asked to retract. He refused, the meeting was turned into a wild west show, and he had to flee for his life, leaving behind him his hat and coat. The executive board then fined him $500 and to-day he is outside the union.

There are many choice bits of history that may be written of this branch of Organized Scabbery. For these and many others Local No. 15 in Syracuse withdrew and the members are now in the S. T. & L. A., determined to carry on the battle against crooks of every description. They are now agitating among their fellow craftsmen and the presentation of alliance principles is having a noticeable effect. Benedict's employees will have working class principles presented to them, and when they are ready once more to battle with their employers will have an education that will make them impregnable to the sophistry of capitalists or their henchmen, the labor fakirs.

THOS. CRIMMINS.

Syracuse, May 24.

On the Market Square at London, Canada.

To THE PEOPLE.—The open air weekly propaganda meetings of Section London, S. L. P., of Canada, are now an established institution on Saturday nights on the market square of that Ontario city during the summer months.

Starting with the first Saturday in May, (as recently noted in the columns of THE PEOPLE) the S. L. P. boys of Section London unlimbered their artillery and trained the Long Tom of Socialist intelligence on the lecal ramparts of Capitalism.

On Saturday evening, May 18, Comrades Fred Haselgrove, present organizer of the Section, and Fred J. Appleton were the gunners, and they sent a few well-directed shots into the camp of the enemy; Appleton landing square on the mouth of a local labor-fakir auxiliary of capitalism.

Comrade Haselgrove dealt specially with the point that poverty bred by the industrial economics of capitalism is a basic cause of crime. Dealing with the so-called "social evil" of prostitution, the comrade showed to his wage-working audience how the wretched, poverty cursed environment of the child of the wage slave in a modern city tenement and factory fostered the tendency to vicious habits, while the demands of a capitalist system of profit mongering robbed the parents of both time and opportunity for the development of natural character. Also pointing to the capitalist use of machinery as a means for making profit by the substitution of female, and child labor, in place of the one-time skilled mechanic in the production of commodities, with the consequent degradation of the wives and daughters of the working class into a part of the profit making mechanicism of the capitalist system. He showed that prostitution is in a very great proportion due to economic conditions, which the Socialist Labor Party alone thoroughly understands, and a true remedy for which is to be found only in the revolutionary policy of the International Socialist organizations, substituting collective onwership for private profit-grabbing onwership of industrial machinery.

In regard to evils associated with the liquor traffic, Comrade Haselgrove showed that the Prohibitionist who claimed drink to be the cause of poverty was "away off" with his feet in the air; and showed again how the wretched social environment of the wage slave under capitalism fed the liquor traffic with ready made victims. If under Socialism the environment of the worker was natural on the one hand, and the profit seeking inducement to the liquor seller was removed on the other hand, the drink problem would settle itself.

Comrade Appleton took the stand after Haselgrove, and made a "B" line for the labor fakirs who befuddle the working class movement in London, Ontario, under the leadership of Joey Marks, editor of a spasmodically published sheet, known as "The Industrial Banner," (alias "The Industrious Bluffer,") official organ of the local impure and simple Trades and Labor Council. Owing to a proclivity on Comrade Appleton's part of calling a fakir a fakir, he has on several occasions been a special object of attack (with the S. L. P. in general,) in the rag above mentioned, and as Editor "Jos." Marks is leading clown of the local fakirated labor hippodrome, Comrade Appleton has many times enjoyed the fun of exposing to London wage workers the clownish stupidity of the kind of "teaching" (?) with which Editor Joe confuses the rank and file of the London trades unions.

On this particular occasion Comrade Appleton produced and analysed the "May" issue of the sheet referred to, and in telling comparisons, very soon showed to his audience the vast difference in value to the working class of an inteligent and consistent educator such as THE PEOPLE, of New York, compared to the tom-foolery of the sloppy inconsistent rubbish found in the official organs of "pure and simpledom," such as the "Industrial Banner" and its ilk.

Among other trash, Comrade Appleton stuck a pin in the following from the May "Banner," viz.:

"The Coal Employees' Union, after their next meeting have decided to locate in Labor Hall. The drives at J. Mann & Co. last week were surprised to receive two envelopes, one containing their week's pay, the other a sum of between $40 and $45 each AS A BONUS on the amount of work performed during the year, this was entirely unexpected and came as a most agreeable surprise. THE FIRM IS TO BE CONGRATULATED AND NO DOUBT THE EMPLOYEES WILL DEMONSTRATE THEIR APPRECIATION OF THIS GENEROUS ACTION BY STUDYING THE INTERESTS OF THEIR EMPLOYERS."

In another column appears the following:

"Organized labor is everywhere placing itself on record as against receiving free libaries from Carnegie. . . . There is blood on Carnegie's gifts, and they should be resented as an insult by the workers." The facing both ways policy of such fakirs as Marks was aptly exposed by Appleton in a comparison of the above two items from the same issue of the local trades union organ. As our Comrade tersely put it to the crowd. "IF J. MANN & CO. ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED, WHY NOT CONGRATULATE CARNEGIE?"

Comrade Appleton publicly challenged Marks to debate with him on the market square, the merits of the S.T. & L.A. vs. the Fakirized Impure and Simple Trades Union as an educator to the wage worker.

Comrade Forbes our literary agent was on hand with a good supply of literature, and the meeting was a great success, as usual.

REPORTER.

London, May 25.

The Wicked Whiskey Tax.

To THE PEOPLE.—At the last session of the Missouri Legislature, a bill was passed, increasing the tax on whiskey ten cents a gallon. As a result the liquor dealers are up in arms against the new law and at a meeting held here last night it was decided to carry their protest into the courts, and if possible, have the law declared unconstitutional.

Why do those gentlemen go through all that trouble if the workingmen pay the taxes? Perhaps they take pity on the wage-slaves and want to relieve them from the burden of the additional tax on whiskey, by having the law annulled.

Be that as it may I would advise the liquor dealers to apply for a charter in the American Federation of Labor, and then proceed to collect money from the different unions to raise a fund sufficient to carry on a successful fight in the courts, giving as the pretext the wish to relieve the members of "organized labor," in particular, and the working people of Missouri, in general, from the awful burden imposed upon them by the additional ten cents tax on each gallon of whiskey.

To get a charter from the A. F. of L. will be a cinch. Then let them proceed with the scheme as laid out above, and it will be only a question of time when the funds will be on hand; the case in the courts, the law a thing of the past and organized (?) labor (?) will have scored another victory.

HENRY J. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25.

Another Tooth Added to the Buzz-Saw.

To THE PEOPLE.—Capitalism may force the worker from one place to another in search of a livelihood, but it can never extinguish the spirit of class-consciousness which it instills into him. In the year 1894 the seed of Socialism was planted in this town and many a good worker was added to the ranks of the Fighting S. L. P. from the first section organized here. Conditions, however, forced the majority of them to take to the "Alpine-stock," causing the section to disband.

But of late prosperity (?) has struck town. The Billion Dollar Trust has acquired possession of the local tin mill, and after a long idleness operations have been temporarily resumed.

Thus many "Weary Willies" were brought to town including some party members. The agitation of these comrades roused the spirit which has lain dormant since 1897, and a section of eleven members is the result of a meeting held yesterday, May 19. Comrade Francis Henry of Sherrodsville, O., candidate for Attorney General, was the first speaker.

He showed plainly how powerless the methods of pure and simple trades unionsc are to better the condition of the working class, citing his own craft, the miners, as an example. He concluded by showing how necessary it was for every worker to join the ranks of the S. L. P. Comrade D. N. Lachter, of Section Allegheny County, Pa., followed and spoke on the necessity of political organization. We next proceeded to organize and another tooth was added to the buzz-saw. Officers elected:

Organizer—James Rugg.
Recording Secretary—J. H. Jackson.
Financial Secretary—B. S. Parry.
Treasurer—George Lohrman.
Literary Agent—Jack Loyd.

JAMES RUGG.

Canal Dover, Ohio, May 20.

Fakirs on Strike.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Cigarmakers of the New York District are just being called upon by the Joint Advisory Board to vote upon the question "Shall we or shall we not send out three agitators to boom the boycott against Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer?" Some of the smaller unions have already voted on and voted solidly against the scheme, and the larger unions will vote on it this week.

It seems the members have not yet forgotten the last farce boycott against the same firm several years ago, that resulted only to the advantage of the firm—said boycott lasted about two and a half years, and after giving it up, it was found that the firm had increased its business almost 40 per cent, and the local unions had expended nearly $8,000.

The "business' agents of the union were then David Heimerdinger, Iky Bennett, C. Strauss, and Mike Raephael. The aspirants in the present "business" agency are reported to be R. Modest, whose job on the "Volkszeitung" is very shaky, A. Mauracek, Abe Rosenstein, Iky Bennett, C. Strauss, Mike Raphael, Ben Asch, and Sam Prince of the Bridge boodle remembrance. Reported slated by the J. A. B. machine are Rosenstein, Bennett, A. Mauracek—but in order to keep the machine in working order they may be compelled to drop one of the above in favor of Mike Raepheal, who runs the machine of the Brooklyn unions.

As both Rosenstein and Bennett were badly defeated as Board Delegates by Union 144 on account of having helped Negendank and Strasser in running the late strike into the ground, it is probable that the machine will consider them and drop Mauracek, who is yet in the position of keeping his head above water.

As Bridge boodle Assemblyman Prince has placed himself on the sidewalk his case may be seriously considered by the machine, too.

W. N.

Brooklyn, May 24.

S. L. P. Men on Deck and to a Purpose.

To THE PEOPLE—Last Saturday afternoon the writer, in company with three other comrades, seeking diversion from the monotony of every-day life, strolled into Keith's Union Square Theatre. After a dose of some character sketches and serio-comic songs, we were treated to the American Biograph. Among the different pictures there was one commanding more attention than the rest, that of the "Brave 23d Regiment of Brooklyn," now made famous by its faithful services rendered at the Albany strike, marching in a body.

No sooner did the picture appear than a ripple of applause was heard from different parts of the house. We saw now a good opportunity to "get a whack" at that cowardly gang of ruffians and murderers, and started to hiss as loud as we knew how. Our expression of contempt took effect, for before the march was half finished the picture was removed.

Again did a little band of Socialists "disrupt a peaceful meeting" by exposing an enemy of the working class.

W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28.

A Batch of Frauds Nailed.

To THE PEOPLE—Section Dayton, S. L. P., asks that the within enclosure that speaks for itself be published in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

ORGANIZER.

Dayton, O., May 27.

[Enclosure.]

Headquarters Socialist Labor Party,
Rooms 33 and 34 Davies Building,
Dayton, Ohio.

In the Dayton "News" of April 29, last, appeared the following over the signature of "MacD.":

"A SKUNK! WHEW!"

Here is how the "Cleveland Citizen," the official organ of the Trades Council of that city, sizes up the De Leon branch of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who is trying every contemptible means possible to break up the trade unions of this country.

"Some months ago a pestiferous De Leonite joined the East End Iron Workers' Helpers union, talked big, had himself elected treasurer, and then demanded the union join the Professor's S. T. & L. A. When the proposition was sat upon, he mumbled something about 'fakirs' and bolted with $5.50 of the union's money. This contemptible act was simply in line with the infamous conduct of the 49 bolters who stole the money and library belonging to Section Cleveland. The dead-beats and rascals are too cowardly to organize their 'Alliances,' but would rather wreck bona fide unions. The time for parleying has passed. If any De Leonite is in any organization, kick him out, and hands on your pocket-book while doing so.

The De Leonites therein alluded to are the Socialist Labor Party, the only bona fide revolutionary party of the working class in the United States; and Section Dayton, of that party, has investigated the charges made against the good name of the party in the above malodorous squib, and has brought to light the true facts in the case, which are as follows:

The article referred to appeared in the "Cleveland Citizen" about a year ago, and was written and published by Max Hayes, the editor of that paper, a person who had been expelled from the Socialist Labor Party on account of his traitorous conduct toward the working class; and it referred to a man who had come down from Pittsburg, wearing a red button, but who was in no way connected with the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. This individual got drunk, was arrested and, upon his release, skipped the town with $4.10 of the union's money.

And Section Dayton further begs to say that the "Cleveland Citizen" is thoroughly discredited as a labor paper among all decent, self-respecting, class-conscious workingmen; and that the individual who would look over its files for a year back to find something whereby to vent his dirty spleen against the Socialist Labor Party, the organization that is tracking his own contemptible, traitorous conduct to earth, must be pretty hard up for material of that kind. In point of fact, we have it on good authority, that he has saw-dust in his head. Section Dayton has called him down several times on his own lying reports on the labor movement; but he is too cowardly to reply thereto.

On May 20, 1901, a copy of the foregoing was handed to Mr. Cox, the manager of the "News," by a committee of Section Dayton, with a demand that he cause it to be published in his paper immediately after the next article of MacD's; and with the proviso that if he did not do so this leaflet would be gotten up and distributed in Dayton.

Mr. Cox got up a great bluster and informed your committee that he couldn't be "threatened," called the committee a dirty loafer and ordered him out of the building, never to return.

Section Dayton, of the Socialist Labor Party, now, therefore, denounces the Dayton "Daily News" as an enemy of the working class and the writer of the "Labor News" columns of that paper as a spy on and a traitor to that class.

Section Dayton hereby challenges any one or any organization that desires to enter the lists in favor of those whom it thus denounces, to a public debate of the questions involved before any organization of workingmen in the city of Dayton.

SECTION DAYTON, S. L. P.

More Social Democrat Ducks Take to the Pond of Capitalist Political Jobs.

To THE PEOPLE.—The expected has happened. Dr. C. W. Woodbridge, a member of the Social Democracy has been appointed to the tax board (Board of Equalization) by Mayor Tom L. Johnson. Woodbridge is the same identical Doctor (God save the mark!) who is responsible for the book, "The Way Out of the Wilderness." This little book he wrote about twelve years ago—a horrible example of confusion and nonsense. He is out of the wilderness.

Another member of the Social Democracy, Dr. Tuckerman, hung around Mayor Tom L. Johnson in order to land the Health Officership but did not succeed because of being a pro-vaccinationist, while the Mayor is an anti-vaccinationist.

Still another "me too socialist, better than you," Otto Johnson, got a job from Tom L. also on the tax board. This gentleman is not an outright member of the Social Democracy but has had his mouth full of Socialism for the last 12-15 years, and acted as election clerk for the Democratic party all that time. The Socialist Labor Party was always too "narrow" and "unpracticable" for him. He is a so-called book-seller, with a little candy store in connection. About 16-17 years ago, when the big strike in the Newburgh wire mills was on, the gentleman became notorious for scabbing.

At the special election, held in the Tenth Councilmanic District, this city, This Otto Johnson was a candidate for Councilman, but was counted out, and his opponent, a Mr. Koch got the nomination. This district, being Democratic, Koch was elected.

Mr. Otto Johnson, or his friends, tried to get even with the successful candidate, Mr. Koch, and spread a leaflet calling on all good Democrats not to vote for Mr. Koch because he had got the nomination by fraud, and was not capable to fill the office. The "good Democrats" were urged to vote for the Republican candidate, and if they could no do that, they should vote for the Socialist candidate, and in this way they could repudiate the fraud.

There were only three candidates in the field. The candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, Comrade Joseph Gable, received 101 votes about 5 per cent of the total vote polled.

The Social Democracy did not put up a candidate because they could not make a show. Their candidate, one Mr. Schroeder, threw cold water on himself, saying the Democratic candidate was a "good man," and his chances should not be endangered.

Labor Fakir Hayes, who smarts under the lashing he got from the S. L. P., and who finds his Social Democratic dung-hill rotting away, insinuated in his "Citizen" that the S. L. P. was endorsed by the capitalists." The still worse whipped, and more stupid "New York Volkszeitung" improved upon the lie, and claimed that "the Republicans had no candidate in the field, and that the De Leonites were endorsed by the capitalists."

The Social Democracy is honey-combed with lawyers who come to its meetings and declare openly on the floor that they voted for Tom L. Johnson. Other members, not lawyers, have done this same thing. The C. L. U. fakirs keep mum about this.

Already several decent men have left the corrupt gang of the Social Democracy in this city, and have returned to the Socialist Labor Party. More will follow soon; but no fakir need apply. Fakir Hayes keeps mum about all these occurences, while the Buzz-saw of the S. L. P. keeps on ripping him up.

IKE THE HORNE.

Cleveland, O., May 29.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. A. W., LYNN, MASS.—1. At Wichert & Gardner's there were 350 hands at work. Of these, 190 were simply branchmen; 160 were shoemakers proper, turn and welt men. ALL these 160 came out on strike, refusing to sign that villainous agreement; the branchmen were bulldozed into submission with the aid of the precious Arlington Smith. The first report in THE PEOPLE on the matter was on Feb. 26; there it said that 175 hands went on strike. In the issue of March 24, when the official report was published, the figure is given accurately as 160.

2. The nationalities represented among the strikers were: American, Italian, Bohemian, Portuguese, Hungarian and Jew.

Let us have the name of the shoemaker who claims the reports in THE PEOPLE were false, and that "only a few Dagos went out on strike." His referring to fellow workingmen as "Dagos" seems to characterize the man quite well. We probably may be able to give you his pedigree.

H. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—The label has been sold by the Garment Workers' Fakirs to Harris Cohen, a sweat-shop dealer on Park Row in this city. The matter was fully exposed at the time, some four years ago, in the columns of THE PEOPLE. As to the Cigarmakers' International Union label, there is hardly a shop in this city that lives up to Union rules, and yet lots of them have the label. A label given under such conditions is given for a consideration. The "pure and simple" label is not in the interests of the workers, it is in the interest of the employer.

A. I. C., DETROIT, MICH.—1. Shall have to await the French papers for a full answer to your specific questions. The latest number of "Le Socialiste" throws, however, a little light on those 910 votes with which Jaures carried the Lyons "Unity" Congress for Millerand. Bogus delegates from bogus groups are Jaures' men. He tried the same thing before when the Parti Ouvrier bolted, refusing to be outvoted by the heelers of the Dreyfusard bankers.

2. It is clear that 286 men, who had been visionary enough to fail to see through the game that Jaures is playing, got at Lyons to the end of the tether of their credulity, and bolted, thereby justifying the conduct of the Parti Ouvrier in not going to that farce.

E. V., DAYTON, O.—That is a feature of the Organized Scabbery that has not had proper attention paid to it. Eaton of Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers, Arlington Smith of the "Independent Shoe Workers" in this city, are two in point. They are both small property (rural) holders, and both took to labor-faking as they would have done to raising potatoes. Unions, run by such folks, must partake of such folks' characteristics. Follow up the point. It is more than likely that a goodly number of the membership of the Organized Scabbery are in the Union-officering business to pay off mortgages on their property.

T. J. C., TRENTON, N. J.—There is no apology whatever for any workingman—whether trolleyman, conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, switchman, station hand, etc., etc., etc.—along the whole line that the militia had to travel in order to reach Albany, who contributed his share in dumping the militia upon the men on strike. The moment you look for apologies you are on the slope; so long as you look for apologies you will ever find some excuse.

J. W., BUTTE, MONT.—"Political Unity" without "Organic Unity" spells log-rolling. And in the rolling of such logs all principle is triturated.

C. L., BOSTON, MASS.—Can't accept YOUR Bible version of the occurrence. By suppressing the fact that Jesus jumped upon the dealers in merchandise, you imply that his whole wrath was concentrated upon that specialized dealing in merchandise that consists in dealing in money. Now that is simply not so. He was as severe upon the one as upon the other. "Business" spells cheating.

"UNIONIST AND FRIEND," NEW LONDON, CT.—Well! well!! well!!! Where is that sort of thing to end? Suppose you are right in holding that "the very nature of the trade Union compels it to be 'pure and simple' by excluding politics,"—suppose you are right in that, should not then the Union be all the more firm set on its "economic legs?" If a Union need not regard politics and need not regard economics; if it can violate the canons of political principle, and also violate the canons of economic principle in helping to break a strike by carting the militia to the theatre of the strike:—If it can do that and still be a Union, of what earthly use is it? No! Such bodies are not Labor Organizations. They are sorry imitations of competing capitalist concerns. And when they set themselves up as elements in the Labor Movement, they are such only in the sense that scabs also are an element.

A. S. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Don't bother with the "intellectuals." The real intellectual does not need to be bothered over. He'll come in all of himself, just because he is intellectual. All the others are not worth the powder to blow them to Hades with. When this latter set discuss, it is rather a dispute they carry on. It is not intelligence that speaks, but a perverted mind, corroded by conceit. Give your time to the Labor Movement.

F. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Of course that word in last week's Letter Box answer to "W. S. D., Scranton" was a typographical error. It should have read: "So long as the large majority is as class-UNconscious as the Albany strikers were." The context showed clear enough that those strikers could not be pronounced "class-conscious."

"S. T. & L. A.," SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The S. T. & L. A. certainly advocates the use of the label. The label is a subdivision of the two economic weapons of the strike and the boycott. The S. T. & L. A. believes in these, consequently, it believes in the label. But the S. T. & L. A. label is a class-conscious weapon; with the pure and simple Union the label is a class-UNconscious weapon. With the pure and simple Union the label is there to protect the goods of the employer, to boom them, and, consequently, that label soon becomes a means of corruption; it is often sold to scab employers, and it is made a pretext to start "Union men" on canvassing tours for such employers. The S. T. & L. A. label is safe-guarded against such pollution.

Other questions next week. We are crowded this week.

R. W., NEW YORK.—There is no Social Democratic organization in Texas, unless it be of the nature of the Kansas concern, which is carried in the hip-pocket of the Populist office-seeker, G. C. Clemens.

R. B., NEW YORK.—The Lyons Congress was a regular "harmony" scheme. You know what that means. The interests that have Jaures in pay, i. e., the bankers back of Dreyfus, and who expected to capture the Socialist Movement of France, and who succeeded to the point of placing the International Congress of last year on its head, had not counted with their hosts. In France, no less than here, the revulsion against the infamous Kautsky resolution was strong. The Socialist parties of France had met the year before (two years ago) for the first time in joint convention, and there arranged a sort of plan from which ultimate organic unity was expected to come. Last year the second convention of that sort, arranged by the new plan, was to take place. The French banking interests, above-named, had succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the International Congress, and expected to come off that second national convention with the scalp of the French Socialist Movement in their possession. It happened otherwise. They died there. Jaures and his crowds of bogus delegates were on hand, but the Parti Ouvrier (French Socialist Labor Party) was too wide awake. It exposed the fraud and bolted, and thus smashed the bankers' project. Since then Jaures has been "organizing groups," while drawing 10,000 francs salary, and his set called this Lyons Congress to "harmonize" the Socialist forces!! Of course, the Parti Ouvrier refused to go. The only ones that did go were some credulous Socialist elements and Jaures' batch of manikins. The result you know. The credulous Socialists regained their sense and withdrew, leaving none but Jaures' manikins in the hall. The bankers have wasted their money.

R. H. D., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Mr. Debs' American Railway Union was criticized from its inception, in April '93, in THE PEOPLE. Its defects were pointed out in detail in two articles; and its fate, that overtook it a year later, was accurately foretold. Mr. Kelliher at the time poohpoohed at these criticisms in the then organ of the new body, "The Railwayman," we think it was named, published in Minneapolis with him as editor. Hunt up THE PEOPLE'S files, you will find the criticisms to have been strictly academic, even friendly.

C. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Go 'way! Your International Typographical Union is no better than the "Union" engineers that carried militia to shoot down "Union" trolleymen. Your "Union" carried a resolution whitewashing Gov. Steunenberg for throwing "Union" miners into bull-pens. Your concern is a "Union" as much as a coyote is a St. Bernard dog.

N. N., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Upon the facts that you state, you are perfectly justified to work in that shop. The Labor Movement is not a cockroach concern.

S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Nor is that all. Did it strike you that the Rev. Three-Card-Monte has kept as a profound secret the name of his "expert stenographer?"

"JOE," HOLYOKE, MASS.—It should be superfluous to devote any space to your Mr. Buckland. If your people need assistance to "help them see through that windbag," then must they be past assistance. The gentleman is himself constantly giving his measure in his "public utterances." For your information let it be said that when Buckland was still in the Party, the "Rejected Manuscripts" pigeon-holes in this office were full with tape-wormy, pretentious and worthless lucubrations with which the gentleman pestered this office; with that as a grievance, he Kangarooed,—and this office drew a long breath.

M. F. H., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Have no anxieties on that score; but neither lie down flat on your back, or your stomach, and expect Fate to do it. There is one feature about this on-coming revolution that makes it safe; at least makes sure that it can't be snuffed out. That feature is its many-headedness. Previous revolutions could be beheaded, this one can not; the former concerned few heads, and they could be cut off; this one concerns millions of heads, they can't all be cut off; enough will remain, even under the most adverse circumstances to put the Revolution through.

J. T. J., NEW YORK.—The libel suit that Sam Prince, the Tammany member of the Cigarmakers' Union, had against the "Volkszeitung," and on which he got judgment for about $700, has been amicably settled. Right after July 10, '99, the two fell into each other's arms.

L. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Go with that yarn elsewhere. Ghosts return to old castles. New homesteads are not afflicted with them.

E. F. O'C., CLEVELAND, O.—It is possible that Mamie Hayes plagiarized the article; he is none too good to abstain from swindle. Nevertheless, he certainly has a sufficient supply of nonsense to prevent him from stealing that of his neighbor.

R. W., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—You are surely good, even if you say it yourself. But remember the adage not to be simply good, but good for something.

F. R. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Grapple with it, man; grapple with it. It is always dangerous to shuffle with difficulties. If you do they are bound to grow over your head. Cut through. Throw old ties over-board. Come out and strike out.

T. C. T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—As far as the reports of the Lyons Congress go, they present Jaures in a Jesuitic light. His pretence that the Millerand question can be settled AFTER unity is established, is the veriest Jesuitism. It is the Millerand question that brought on the rupture. The sine qua non of Socialist unity must be the recognition of the Class Struggle, not as a theory to be prated about, declaimed about, and ignored in practice, but as a living principle not to be lost sight of, and strictly adhered to. The acceptance of office from capitalist politicians is certainly a denial of the class struggle. No clear-headed and self-respecting body of Socialists can sit with people who wink at such a thing. For that reason the Parti Ouvrier refused to join, and for that reason two hundred and odd other less clear-headed delegates who went to Loyns bolted.

R. D., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—When the Herrons and such like "intellectuals" begin to spout Socialism they are simply awarding themselves letters patent of eminence.

J. C. C., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—That's all right. Object lessons are right as far as they go. Only don't make them go further than they do go. If object lessons are what you seem to take them for, both seed and furrow, don't you think the frayed trousers of the clothing trades, the shelterless heads of the building trades, etc., etc., should be object lessons enough to teach these workers all about Socialism? Are they Socialists?

"RAH!" FITCHBURG, MASS.—Nay, nay! Not a word! Like a whipped cur, the "Volkszeitung" never dared to take up the gauntlet and publish its own report of that "Leader" meeting in '87. The most significant circumstance in the affair is that not one of the Kangaroo papers, who otherwise regularly re-echoed every lie from that quarter, cared to give it circulation.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—You may not believe it, but it is true. The work to be done here needs one hundred more men than can be afforded. Do you realize the strain upon the existing force? Only what is immediately and urgently needed can be attended to. Much matter of importance is constantly laid over, for lack of time and physical endurance to give it the attention that it needs.

H. B. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The theory is pretty. Only, don't let Socialists waste time speculating upon when that bountiful Isabella will turn up. Shall have the article in THE PEOPLE.

H. B. S., MOON RUN, PA.—The letters are great. Will you allow their publication? Shall try to get back for you the one you inquire after.

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Sample copies free.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of May 31 held at 2 to 6 New Reade street New York, with Peter Fiebiger in the chair. Receipts for week ending May 25, $24.70; expenditures $28.74.

The press committee for the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" was represented and rendered a report. The editorial management of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," in spite of the present editor's best efforts was not considered satisfactory, due to lack of time because of overwork; and with a view to improve it, the editorial managment will be transferred to New York.

The New York State Committee's agitation tour with Comrade Forker as speaker is to be conducted in conjunction with the N. E. C.

Communications were received from Section Plainfield, Conn., reporting reinstatement of Joseph Magnan. From Barre, Vt., requesting temporary suspension of dues on account of local burdens. Resolved, that the constitution cannot be "suspended." From Hudson, Wis., report of national organized, J. R. Pepin on agitation work. From Scranton, Penn., report from Dalton. From San Antonio, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Duluth, Minn., come reports of agitation, local conditions, accountings etc. From Philadelphia, Penn., complaint about miscondust of Section Philadelphia, in refusing to entertain charges.

Charter granted to new Section at Town of Bakersfield, to be known as Section Kern County, Cal.

JULIUS HAMMER.
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts State Committee.

Meeting of Sunday, May 19; Frank Keefe, of Lynn, in the chair.

Keefe, Deans, Tyndell, Christensen, Raasch, Bohmbach, Quarnstrom, and Mayo, present. Tuglestadt and delegate from Medford, absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications from Medford, Haverhill, Salem, New Bedford, Fall River, Everett, and Boston forwarding nominations for referendum vote for State ticket.

From Charles Kroll, secretary Rhode Island State Committee, a circular letter relative to Circuit organizer. Secretary was instructed to send circulars to Sections in the State as per request of Rhode Island State Committee.

From M. Crotty, secretary of District 19, S. T. & L. A., requesting vote on resolutions on S. T. & L. A. sent out to Sections of the State for general vote. Secretary instructed to comply with request.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Christensen, on Rules of Legal State Committee. Received as progressive, and committee ordered to make a definite report at the next meeting.

Auditing Committee reports financial report for April as correct. Report accepted and secretary ordeed to send same to Sections.

Meeting of Sunday, June 2; Frank Keefe of Lynn in the chair.

Eight delegates present. Absent, C. A. Christensen and delegate from Medford.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications from Somerville, nominating C. A. Christensen, as delegate to District 19, S. T. & L. A.; Malden nominating S. G. Ferguson as delegate to District 19, S. T. & L. A.

Springfield's vote on N. E. C. resolutions received. The vote should have been sent to the N. E. C. direct. All Sections please take notice.

From Lynn submitting by-laws for approval. The by-laws were approved, with the exception of article 10, said article conflicting with article 2, section 14 of National Constitution. The S. E. C. has named Saturday, July 20, as the day for holding the convention of the Party in the State. Convention will be called to order by S. E. C. at 9.30 a. m.

Sections will be allowed one delegate each, and an additional delegate for every twenty-five members or major fraction thereof.

A committee of five, consisting of Comrades Caulfield and Bresnahand, Boston; Berry, of Haverhill; Jones, of Everett; and Johnson of Louisville, were nominated and elected to prepare a campaign document. Financial report for May audited and found correct.

Finncial Secretary reports following receipts and expenditures for May, with cash on hand. Receipts $168.76; expenditures, $100.00; of this amount $75 was used to pay off a loan of last year, and of the cash on hand $139.95, $81 is auxiliary or circuit fund.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary, S. E. C.
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

Pennsylvania State Committee.

At the close of the old State Committee of the Pennsylvania S. L. P., whose term of office has expired, the committee turned over to the newly elected committee all books and property of the State organization.

The new committee, which is composed of H. A. Goff, Sr., James McConnel, D. E. Gilchrist, Wm. J. Eberle, Edward Messer, S. Schulberg and James Illingworth, and Val Remmel, secretary, met and organized the following officers, James McConnel, chairman; D. E. Gilchrist, recording secretary; Wm. J. Eberle, treasurer; Val Remmel, secretary of the State Committee.

The secretary was instructed to send out a circular giving notice to all sections of the organization of the new committee, and to notify them that after June 1 due samps will be sold at 15 cents, of which 3 cents is set aside as a mileage fund to help to defray the expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

VAL REMMEL, Sec.

Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$93.89
Section Latrobe, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. Grunwald, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$96.89

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from May 1st to May 31st.

(These announcements will be published monthly.)

Section.	Amount.
Los Angeles, Cal.	$16.00
San Francisco, Cal.	16.00
San Jose, Cal.	3.00
San Pedro, Cal.	4.65
Olathe, Col.	1.00
Hartford, Conn.	6.00
New Britain, Conn.	7.00
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Plainfield, Conn.	2.00
Rockville, Conn.	3.00
Stamford, onn.	3.60
Collinsville, Ill.	4.00
Chicabo, Ill.	15.50
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	4.50
Peoria, Ill.	2.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.00
Clinton, Iowa	3.00
Newport, Ky.	1.50
Hallowell, Me.	2.00
Baltimore, Md.	2.25
Cambridge, Mass.	1.50
Fall River, Mass.	2.00
Lawrence, Mass.	4.25
Lynn, Mass	6.00
Medford, Mass.	2.00
Salem, Mass.	2.50
Somerville, Mass.	5.00
Taunton, Mass	1.50
Woburn, Mass	3.00
Worcester, Mass	3.00
Duluth, Minn	4.50
Winona, Minn	1.25
Union County, N. J.:	
Plainfield, N. J.	10.50
Hudson County, N. J.:	
7th Ward Branch, Jersey City	.50
Branch No. 1 Hoboken	2.43
Branch No. 2, Hoboken	2.00
Essex County, N. J.:	
Branch Bloomfield,	2.70
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.75
Buffalo, N. Y.	8.56
Gloversville, N. Y.	.75
Newburgh	2.50
New York City:	
Assembly Districts—Manhattan:	
2nd and 4th A. D.	4.00
7th and 9th A. D.	4.00
8th A. D.	2.00
12th A. D.	5.50
14th A. D.	4.00
15th and 17th A. D.	3.00
16th A. D.	7.00
18th A. D.	7.00
19th and 21st A. D.	10.00
20th A. D.	2.00
23rd A. D.	4.25
25th A. D.	2.00
26th A. D.	3.75
28th A. D.	5.60
30th A. D.	6.00
32d and 33d A. D's.	12.00
34th and 35th A. D's, Bronx	14.25
Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.	
5th A. D.	2.05
6th A. D.	4.00
7th A. D.	30.00
10th A. D.	5.25
12th A. D.	5.25
13th and 14th A. D's.	.50
15th A. D.	2.00
16th, 17th and 18th A. D's.	2.00
19th A. D.	.25
20th A. D.	4.50
21st, Branch No. 1	2.50
21st, Branch No. 2	.50
Scandinavian Branch	4.00
Italian Branch, No. 2	.80
Excelsior Literary Society	10.00
Portchester, N. Y.	3.00
Richmond County	5.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	5.00
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Utica, N. Y.	5.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	3.25
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.00
Cleveland, Ohio	12.00
Altoona, Pa.	4.00
Bethlehem, Pa	20.00
Buena Vista, Pa.	3.00
Erie, Pa.	4.00
Homestead, Pa.	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa	6.00
Stoneboro, Pa.	2.00
Providence, R. I.	2.00
San Antonio, Texas	3.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Berlin, Vt.	2.00
Richmond, Va.	3.00
Roanoke, Va.	4.25
Seattle, Wash	11.90
Milwaukee, Wis	3.00

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

HUGO VOGT,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

DAILY PEOPLE BIRTHDAY FUND

Previously acknowledged	$39.98
L. Abelson, N. Y. City	.50
Phillip Sullivan, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
Alb. B. Hirschmann, Hoboken	1.00
E. V. Levere, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
P. French Allegheny, Pa.	.50
Olof Sherrane, City	1.00
B. Jensen, Compton, Cal.	1.00
Abr. Winkle, City	1.00
T. Thompson, City	2.00
S. Thompson, City	2.00
J. B. F., 30th A. D., City	1.00
J. H. Gray, Scranton, Pa.	1.00
John Sweeney, Fall River, Mass.	1.00
Gustave Duerr, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Total	$54.98

Rhode Island State Convention.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island.

Comrades:

A mass state convention of the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island is hereby called to meet in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square, on Sunday afternoon June 9th, at 2.30 o'clock.

The comrades throughout the state are urged to make every effort to attend the convention and to come prepared to inaugurate a vigorous and telling campaign.

Per Order
R. I. State Committee,
Chas. Kroll, Sec'y.

Pepin's Dates In Minnesota.

Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8.
St. Paul, June 9.
Lake City, June 10, 11.
Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.
Winona, June 15, 16.

Daily People General Fund.

Paterson, N. J.: M. Steel, $1; M. Bones, $1; John Tully, $1; Fred Koettgen, $1; Herman Mack, $1	$5.00
Section Berlin, Vt.: Proceeds of May Day celebration	4.83
Section Cleveland, Ohio, May Day celebration	4.78
James Matthews, Collinwood, Oho	2.00
Ernest Romary, Denver, Col	1.75
J. H. Ecklund, per L. F. D., Duluth, Minn	5.00
St. Paul, Minn.: Geo. F. Spettel, $2; A. Worm, $1; Henry Carling, $1; R. Peterson, 50 c.; H. Smith, 50 c.; T. Richards, 50 c.; Sam Johnson, 50 c.; M. Cicanek, 25 c.; A. W. M. Anderson, 50 c.; Christine Jacobson, 25 c.; F. Hyack, 50 c.; James Flynn, 50 c.; Emile Constant, 50 c.;	8.50
Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Hasseler, $3; Wm. Lueck, $3; A. Louwett, 75 c.; G. Tuchelski, $1.25	8.00
Caroline G. Gross, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00
Section New York, sale of cigars.	2.50
Branches Homestead, Braddock and East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny County, Pa.	15.00
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	2.00
Neckties, N. Y. City	.50
Geo. Wagner, Allentown, Pa.	3.70
Section Latrobe, Pa.	20.00
Bloomfield, N. J., Machinists Alliance 264	10.00
W J. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Section Buena Vista, Pa.	23.80
Collected at May Day Demonstration, Boston Mass	6.55
V. L. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Chas. Hartman, Cambridgeport, Mass	.25
Bronx Base Ball Club, proceeds of game played May 30, 1901	10.00
Total	149.66
Previously acknowledged	$15,868.17
Grand Total	$16,017.83

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec-Treas.,
DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday evening, May 31st. Members present: Murphy, Katz, Wallberg, Gillhaus and Brower.

Katz elected chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

One from Fulton, N. Y., requesting an organizer. Action—attended to by Secretary.

One from Syracuse, N. Y., stating that Comrade Corregan would attend to the organizing of the weavers of Fulton, N. Y. Action—filed.

One from Corregan stating he visited Fulton, N. Y., and organized the weavers into a local alliance and forwarding charter application.

One from D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., in relation to inquiries made by Genereal Secretary and giving further information on the movement in that city. Action—filed.

One from the organizer of Section Cincinnati, O., requesting information of the cloakmakers, and stating he was on strike with the machinists. Action—attended to by Secretary.

One from Branch Plainfield, N. J., requesting speaker for machinists on strike. Action—Secretary stated he had turned the same over to the Iron and Metal Workers, N. T. A., with a request that they attend to the same. Indorsed.

One from D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., relating to internal affairs of that district. Action—Secretary stated he had answered and explained; also what the duty of the District Officers was in the matter. Indorsed.

One from Comrade Geo. Ash, Olathe, Colo., applying for membership at large. Action—admitted.

One from L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., stating the cooks, waiters, and machinists were on strike in that city. Action—filed.

One from Section Milwaukee, Wis., requesting German organizer to assist in organizing the tanners. Secretary stated he had written to Comrade Baustian, Chicago, Ill., to attend to the matter. Indorsed.

One from L. A. 339, Iron and Metal Workers, stating that Niagara Lodge 330, I. A. M., had decided not to recognize the card of the S. T. & L. A., and they proposed to fight it to a finish. Action—Indorsed.

One from L. A. 3, Machinists, Minneapolis, Minn., stating that they were on strike for increase in wages and shorter workday, and requesting information. Action—Secretary instructed to answer approving of their action and send information desired.

One from Iron and Metal Workers, N. T. A. No. 6, stating they had received reports from Locals under their jurisdiction that members were on strike in the following places for a nine-hour day and increase in wages:

Sprague's Electric Works, Bloomfield, N. J.
Crocker & Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.
S. T. H. Williams (cigar machinery), Newark, N. J.
Alcho-Vapor Launch Company, Newark, N. J.
Hughs & Phillips, Newark, N. J.
Worthingon Pump Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hoe Printing Company, New York City, N. Y.

Also that the United States Butter Extractor Company had moved to Watsessing, N. J. Their employees are still on strike, and the I. A. M. had assisted in filling their places.

After a general discussion it was decided to put a special organizer out for a short time.

Charters were granted to the following: Textile Workers, Fulton, N. Y., Iron and Metal Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y., Egge Candlers Union New York City, N. Y.

Communication was also receivd from Cleveland, O., Schenectady, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., Newport, Ky., Louisville, Ky., Syracuse N. Y., Salem, Mass., Haverhill, Mass., Blythedale, Pa., San Antonio, Texas, Minneapolis, Minn., Detroit, Mich., Allegheny, Pa., Bartonville, Ill., Lincoln, Neb., Baltimore, Md., Newton, Mass., and Erie, N. Y., asking for general information, forwarding dues, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cyclopedia and Dictionary go to 3732, Jas. Moffat, Secretary, 524 E. 23d street Pittsburg, Kan.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 1 was very much in character like the news of the preceding week.

As the news of the preceding week was mainly taken up with the machinists "general strike" so was the news of the week under consideration.

That news shows that despite the assurances of President O'Connell that the strike would be ended May 27th, it is still on.

As predicted in the review last week, in some cities, especially in the city of Chicago, the strike has only just begun.

In that city, over one thousand machinists ceased work because their demands were refused by the employers organized in the National Metal Trades Association.

This Association, which, according to O'Connell represents 30 per cent. of the largest employers, through its Administrative Council, at a meeting held in Chicago on Wednesday, May 29, declared its agreement with the International Association of Machinists null and void and no longer binding upon it.

"This agreement was once looked upon as the best ever drawn between employers and workmen for the avoidance of strikes and lockouts."

Its abrogation means that, along with the new firms that have joined it since the strike, the National Metal Trades Association will fight the nine-hour demand when and wherever possible.

The fight inaugurated by its members before the abrogation of this agreement still continues, in their respective shops.

In such shops as the Worthington Pump, or Hydraulic Works, for instance, the strike flourishes in all its fury.

As usual, the International officials are claiming concessions by the hundred.

The character of many of these concessions are in the nature of compromises, and very poor ones at that.

Two typical instances of these "concessions" are herewith cited.

At the Westinghouse Machine Company shop in East Pittsburg, the hours were reduced one per week, WITHOUT ANY INCREASE IN PAY; and without the former allowances for time lost, etc.

At the shops of the Manhattan "L" road in New York City the hours were reduced from 60 to 59 per week, the pay remaining as of old. What, with the cutting down of time allowances and the intensification of labor, this "concession" can be easily turned into a benefit to the company.

The aftermath of the strike, as predicted to come, last week, is already on the way.

The International officers, in order to keep their dupes in line, have claimed the possession of a $2,000,000 strike fund.

Not a dollar of this fund has materialized, however. All demands for the payment of strike benefits are met by excuses of various kinds; in some instances—as in the case of the Hydraulic Works men, who were PROMISED that they would get $2 a week, and if they didn't like that they could go back to work again—the demand for strike benefits is met by brutal insults.

Aside from the machinists' "general" strike, there were a few other strikes.

The slate picker boys employed at the Enterprise Colliery, Shamokin, Pa., went on strike because they were compelled to work more hours than they were paid for. The stage hands in a Brooklyn theatre struck to make the house a union one. The motormen and conductors on the Jamestown (N. Y.) Street Railway and suburban lines struck on Decoration Day, for the reinstatement of three discharged union members.

Sixty employes of the Boston Ice Company, Boston, Mass., struck against the "spotter" system of treating the drivers. Other men employed by the company in the suburbs, to the number of 200, will also strike unless the spotters are taken off their wagon.

Fifteen riveters struck for an advance of 56 cents a day on the Rapid Transit Tunnel, New York City. This is claimed by the labor "leaders" to be an extension of the strike of the rockdrillers, stationary engineers, and iron workers, which, according to the contractors, is over and ended. The employees of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Company, McKees Rocks, Pa., axle department struck two weeks ago against a reduction of 6 cents a piece in axle turning rates. The strike was lost. 265 orehandlers, employed on the Eastern Minnesota Ore Docks, at Alloezus Bay, Minn., struck for an advance from $1.75 to $1.90 a day. The strikers' places were filled by unemployed, and the strike, consequently, lost. The coopers employed by the J. P. Squire Company, East Cambridge, Mass., struck for an increase of $2 per week and time allowance for washing.

Besides the strikes that actually occurred, there were many threatened strikes.

The motormen and conductors of the Black River Traction Company at Watertown, N. Y., threaten to strike for an advance from 14 to 16 cents an hour. The trouble was begun by the company docking the men for time taken at meals.

From Reading, Pa., comes the announcement that the labor unions there are endeavoring to bring about a strike on the Reading Railroad, in order to assist the strike of the Reading Iron Company, whose president, Baer, is also president of the railroad.

At Boston hundreds of carpenters employed in that and surrounding cities and towns may go on strike on July 1 for an eight-hour day.

The union carpenters in the Bronx threaten to strike Monday, June 3, for $3.50 a day. About 2,000 carpenters are said to be involved.

The woodworkers carpenters and sheet iron workers at Ottawa, Ont., threaten to strike unless their wages are increased.

One thousand eight hundred brewers in Boston and vicinity are going to demand an eight-hour day, and enforce the demand by a strike if necessary.

The journeymen plumbers at Passaic, N. J., struck for an increase of wages from $18 to $21 a week. All plumbing work is at a standstill.

The men employed in the paper mills of Holyoke, Mass., exclusive of the Whiting mills, threaten to strike if the stationary firemen's demands for eight hours a day and 25 cents an hour are not acceded to. This will shut down twenty-seven mills. The stationary firemen's demands have been granted in two mills and a college there.

The sheep and cattle butchers employed by Swift & Co. at Chicago Stock Yards threaten a strike that will envolve several thousand men. They want the re-instatement of four discharged butchers, who refused to perform an amount of work which they say is physically impossible of execution.

What a commentary on capitalist industry! Not content with pushing labor to the extreme limit of physical endurance, as charged by the Socialists, the capitalists attempt by forcible methods to make it perform the physically impossible!

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., May 20.—Socialist Labor Party of Canada, regular meeting of National Executive Committee. Towton in the chair. Appleton and Pickworth absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Statement of finances received from national secretary together with treasurer's book handed over to the auditing committee from Section London.

Comrade Ashplant reported on leaflet, attitude of the S. L. P. to pure and simple unions, that owing to the present action of Section Vancouver union label he had not proceeded with it.

Committee reported purchasing locker for N. E. C. at $3. All necessary alterations ordered to be made and bill submitted at next meeting.

National secretary reported that returns of nominations for seat of N. E. C. for coming year show London elected again by acclamation, and for seat of Board of Appeals, Toronto and Hamilton. Secretary instructed to submit same to Sections for vote at once, also communicate with Section London, asking it to elect N. E. C. at next meeting.

Moved by Ashplant, seconded by Haselgrove, that a leaflet be drawn up to define what Socialism is along S. L. P. lines as opposed to what Socialism is not, such as "Citizen and Country," "Canadian Socialist League," etc.

On motion of Haselgrove this committee recommends its successor to consider the necessity of going to St. Thomas to lecture with the view of organizing a section there at an early date. Adjourned.

I. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec'y.

Section Buffalo, N. Y.

The attention of our Buffalo comrades and friends, and those who may visit our city during the exposition, is called to the fact that the Section Buffalo, S. L. P., has at last reached that stage in its development, when it can establish for itself a permanent meeting place, right in the heart of the city.

Beginning with Saturday, June 1, the Section meets every first and third Saturday evening in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street, (same hall where the lectures of Labor Lyceum were held last winter). All readers are cordially invited to our new quarters.

On Thursday, July 4, the Section will celebrate the first anniversary of the Party's dearest child, the DAILY PEOPLE, with an excursion down Niagara River, all around Grand Island. The Section has chartered for this purpose the new, nicely-equipped, double-decked boat, Twentieth Century. The fine big dancing deck and good music will be at the disposal of lovers of dancing for the whole day.

The boat will leave dock at FOOT OF GENESEE ST., at 9.30 a. m. sharp, and will return at 7 p. m. This highly enjoyable trip, which would cost ordinarily nearly one dollar, can be secured on this occasion at the price of twenty-five cents for an adult, and fifteen cents for each child of the age from six to fourteen years.

Since whatever profit will be made will be used for the S. L. P. campaign, and the support of our Party papers, the Section calls upon every one of you personally to help make this excursion a record breaker. You can do it by supplying yourselves with tickets and selling them to your friends. Apply for them to Party members at meetings in Florence Parlors or at open air meetings every Saturday and Sunday evening, corner Main and Niagara street. Don't delay doing it as the carrying capacity of the boat is a limited one, and you and your friends may be left.

Minneapolis, Minn., Organization Fund

The following amounts have been received in Minneapolis for the organization fund this month:

W. Williams	$0.50
V. Erlandsen	.25
J. B. Hansen	.25
P. Farrell	.25
N. J. Hansen	.25
Carl Madsen	.25
W. B. Hammond	.25
L. A. Ferrin	.25
T. Russell	.25
J. W. Johnson	.25
F. G. Anderson	.50
A. Larson	.25
M. Hansen	.25
A. Ortman	.25
H. B. Fay	.25
Anderson	.50
W. H. Brown	.25
A. N. Buck	.25
A. G. Miller	.50
Louis Marget	.25
J. Huesman	.25
Total	$6.25

Which amount is this day transmitted to the State Secretary

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.
Minneapolis, May 27.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital, for the week ending Saturday, June 1, indicates the fact that capital has fully recovered from the shock of the Wall street panic of a few weeks ago.

That news looks normally rich in the number of mergings, combines, consolidations, absorptions and increases of capital, while being abnormally rich in new corporations and dividends.

In fewer words, it shows the increased power and strength of concentration in the interest of the capitalist class.

Of the mergings the most important occurred in the coal fields.

Options on $15,000,000 worth of coal mines have been secured in the State of Indiana in the interest of a consolidation. It is asserted by the promoters that this consolidation will join hands with similar consolidations in Illinois and Ohio, the whole to have a capital of probably $50,000,000.

M. A. Hanna & Co. have secured options on nearly all the coal mines of the Massillon (Ohio) district, with an output of over 1,000,000 tons annually. George J. Gould is thought to have an interest in the deal.

The Gould syndicate is also said to have secured a large acreage in the coal fields of the Telqua Valley, British Columbia.

A Massillon coal mining company, with a capital of $1,000,000 was incorporated to consolidate the mines of the district, whether it is backed by Hanna and Gould is not stated.

Of the "combines" there were many of importance. The Salmon Packers "combine," or consolidation was completed under the name, Pacific Packing and Navigation Co., with a capital of $25,000,000.

A real estate combination in New York was formed with a capital of $15,000,000 by A. S. Porter.

A combination of local importers of tea from Japan with a capital of $3,000,000 was planned.

A combination of yellow pine lumber dealers, backed by a Boston syndicate, was formed in Texas, with $20,000,000 capital.

The manufacturers of Hartford, represents an aggregate capital of $60,000,000 have formed an organization for mutual help and protection.

The consolidations were as follows: Several lighting companies were consolidated into the Syracuse Lighting Co., capital $2,500,000. In Louisville, Ky., the Citizens Lighting Co., capital $1,000,000, consolidated two separate concerns.

The Canadian Salt Company and the Windsor Salt Company which practically control the salt output of the Dominion of Canada, have consolidated with the Canadian Salt Company with a capital of $8,000,000.

The sale of the Detroit and Pontiac surburban trolley line, 25 miles long, to the Detroit United Railroad was said to be another step in the consolidation of all thes uburban lines with the latter railroad.

In Illinois the Elgin, Carpentersville and Aurora, Aurora and Geneva, Aurora street and Aurora and Yorkville traction companies, consolidated under the name, The Elgin, Aurora and Southern Traction Co., capital $2,000,000.

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia absorbed the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroads will be consolidated July 1, retaining the name St. Louis and San Francisco.

The absorptions included the following: The Fort Worth and Gulf Railway Company by the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company; the Northern New York Telephone Company by the Hudson River Telephone Company, and the Columbia Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., by the Watch Trust.

The increases of capital, which are of great importance, as they reveal in the aggregate more than new incorporations, in the writer's opinion, the growth of concentration, were as follows:

The William Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, from $900,000 to $2,000,000; the Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, from $5,000 to $50,000; the reorganized Vulcan Consolidated Copper Company, from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; the newly organized Universal Tobacco Company, from $10,000,000 to a figure not yet made public; the Palmetto Company, from $3,500,000 to $10,000,000; the Utah Sugar Company, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and, lastly, the Chicago Telephone Company, from $1,000,000 to $9,000,000.

The aggregate capitalization of new incorporations for the month of May, in New Jersey, New York and Delaware, is computed by "The Journal of Commerce" to be $177,980,000.

In April it was $215,000,000; in March, $220,000,000; in February, $90,000,000; in January, $105,250,000, or a grand total for the five months of $808,230,000, exclusive of the capitalization of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

As for the dividends from capitalist industry the following figures are explicit enough to speak for themselves:

Interest and dividends for the current month are the largest for the period ever known. Interest is payable on bonds having a par value of $692,463,505, calling for the distribution of $17,358,639, against $16,547,926 last year, $14,822,719 in 1899, $14,774,354 in 1898 and $13,982,021 in 1897. Dividends are due on stocks whose par value is $930,309,532, calling for $29,618,138, against $21,776,717 last year, $22,292,848 in 1899, $19,431,886 in 1898 and $18,656,143 in 1897.

Combined interest and dividend payments $46,976,777, against $38,324,643 las year, $37,115,467 in 1899 and $34,206,240 in 1898.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES

The First to Roll Up Its Sleeves for the Coming Campaign.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—State Treasurer—James McConnell of Wilkinsburg; Supreme Court Judge, Thomas Lawry, of Homestead.

The above ticket was nominated at the convention held here yesterday. The Socialist Labor Party is the first in the field, and from now until November will keep the Buzz-Saw humming.

There were 30 delegates present. Donald L. Munroe of Altoona presided and Val Remmel was secretay.

Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports from different sections in the State, and to a discussion of matters of party welfare. An encouragingly large increase in membership was reported, and the outlook for a stirring campaign is bright.

New Machinists' Alliance.

The mass-meeting held on Wednesday evening, May 29, in Linnea Hall, 219 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was well attended. General Secretary W. L. Brower and Karl Wallberg, Secretary National Trade Alliance No. 6, addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of the remarks a Local Alliance was organized to be known as Iron and Metal Workers Union. The following officers were elected:

Recording Secretary, Lauritz Nielsen.
Financial Secretary, Carl Jensen;
Treasurer, D. L. Campbell.

Committee was elected to arrange for an agitation meeting for some night next week.

The organization decided to meet on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Good Work by Branches of Section Allegheny County, Pa.

At a joint meeting of Branches Homestead, Braddock and East Pittsburg, held on Sunday, May 19, the entertainment committee reported $76.49 cash on hand from the May 1st Celebration with $16 worth of tickets to hear from.

It was decided to donate part of the money as follows:

$15 to the DAILY PEOPLE.
$15 to "Arbeiter Zeitung."
$15 to Section Allegheny County.

Branch Braddock pledged itself for $5 a month to the Dalton agitation fund.

As a result of Saturday nights meeting there were four applications for membership in Branch Braddock; same received and referred to Section Allegheny County.

J. ILLINGWORTH,
Rec. Sec'y.

Readers of Cleveland, O., Attention!

The debate between Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, and our Comrade D. E. Gilchrist, of Pittsburg, Pa., will come off next Sunday, June 8, at 3 p. m., at Section's headquarters, 365 Ontario street, top floor. The debate will be on the subject, "The Social Democratic Party's Methods of Organization," concentrated in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the report of the DAILY PEOPLE, "Socialistiche Arbiter-Zeitung," and "Clevelander Volksfreund," on the meeting called by the Social Democratic party and held in Pittsburg, on April 21, is correct and true, and therefore Mr. Max Hayes, of Cleveland, editor of the 'Cleveland Citizen," has proven himself to be a Labor Fakir."

All readers of THE PEOPLE in Cleveland should attend without exception.

German Agitation Tour by Max Forker.

The New York State Committee has arranged for a tour by Comrade Max Forker of the principal cities of the State. As far as determined the itinerary is as follows:

Albany, June 8.
Schenectady, June 9th.
Gloversville, June 10th.
Utica, June 11th.
Syracuse, June 12th.
Rochester, June 13th.
Buffalo, June 14th.

Forker in Albany.

Comrade Max Forker will address a mass meeting at the S. L. P. headquarters, 119 State street, Room 12 on Saturday night, June 8th.

The readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to inform their German speaking friends of this opportunity to hear an able statement of true revolutionary Socialism as represented by the S. L. P.

Attention, Johnstown and Gloversville!

Max Forker will speak in German Monday, June 10th, 8 p. m., in Concordia Hall, corner West and Fulton streets, Gloversville.

The subject will be, "Revolutionary Socialism versus Reform Politics."

Come one. Come all.

ORGANIZER.

Dalton's Itinerary for the Central Coal District.

Patton	June	5
Phillipsburg	"	6
Hawk Run	"	7
Morrisdale	"	8
Du Bois	"	9
Du Bois	"	10
Reynoldsville	"	11
Punxatawny	"	12
"	"	13
Arita	"	14
Brockwayville	"	15
Kane	"	16
"	"	17
Warren	"	18
Erie	"	19

Reading, Pa

Section Berks County will hold a open air mass meeting on Saturday, Jun 8, at Fifth and Penn streets, with Samu Clark of Philadelphia as the speaker f the evening.